REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,351—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for *less* than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 13 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences : each—two rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY TO ALGIERS, LISBON & LONDON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) S. S. BURMAH will leave Bombay, 26th November, for ADEN, where she will connect with the same Company's Steamer PATNA, due to leave Aden 30th November.

Passengers can be booked through from Bombay for above ports at the following rates of passage money :—

	First Class.	Second Class.
ALGIERS	Rs. 400	Rs. 295
LISBON	,, 450	,, 340
LONDON	,, 500	,, 393

Patna is due at ALGIERS, 18th December, 1878.
LISBON, 21st ,,
LONDON, 26th ,,

The vessels carry a surgeon.

For freight or passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th October 1878. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ADEN, ZANZIBAR, NOSSIBEH, COMORO AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S S. S. BURMAH will leave MOMBAS for above ports, 20th November 1878.

For freight or passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th October 1878. Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

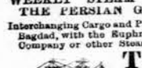
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHANDA, 1,232 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander O. M. H. Day, on SATURDAY, the 9th November 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which call regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the STEAMER BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on THURSDAY, the 7th November 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEHR, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MOHAMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to & from Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 7th November 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. MADURA, 1,942 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander H. B. Smith, on MONDAY, the 11th November 1878, at 10 a.m, calling at Diu, Veraval, Mangrole, Fore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvi both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

PILGRIMAGE TO GOA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will despatch the S. S. ARKOLA, 378 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell from BOMBAY to PANJIM and from PANJIM to BOMBAY TWICE WEEKLY during the months of NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, and JANUARY, commencing on SATURDAY, the 9th November 1878.

The above Steamer will leave Bombay at 10 a.m. every SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, and will leave PANJIM at 4 p.m. every SUNDAY and THURSDAY.

The Steamers to be employed will leave from abreast of Carnac Bunder, Bombay, and will proceed right up to Panjim.

Deck passage hence to Panjim Rs. 4.

For passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st November 1878. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 60	Without food.
Suez	300	220	40	
Port Said	380	240	80	
Jaffa	400	260	120	
Beyrout	425	320	125	
Cyprus	450	350	130	
Messina	500	340	140	Including Wines.
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	500	350	145	

Children under 2 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st January 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1878.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thurs ay wh ch carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

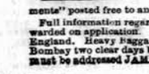
For hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, July, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. INDIA,
2,289 Tons, 500 H. P.



THIS Steamer will sail about the 15th November.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N.B.—The Angl a (s.s.) will follow at a fortnight's interval.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	11th Nov.
(s) VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Ferrins	18th do.
— BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	25th do.
(s) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	2nd Dec.
— PERAK	3441	530	G. C. Burne	9th do.
(s) KAISAR-I-HIND	4200	700	R. Methven	16th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	23rd do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	12th Nov.
MONGOLIA	2535	530	A. Coleman	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	8th Nov.
TANJORE	2268	450	W. W. Fentiman	6th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PRICE AND CO.'S PERFUMERY.

On SATURDAY, the 9th November, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of 8 cases of perfumery comprising verbina, passion flowers, bouquet, kiss me quick, ylang ylang, jockey club, rondeletia, rose geranium, frangipani, eau de cologne, spirit of love, fancy tokos, florida-water, lavender, and lavender water.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome blackwood French polished household furniture, a set of real silver tea-set, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, single and double barrelled breech loading express rifles and guns, one English built fashionable mail-phaeton by "Kendall," one English-built dog-cart by "Bennett Brothers," one glass fronted miniature brougham (nearly new), a pair of handsome fast trotting bay waelers, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., at Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood household furniture, real silver and best plated ware, glass and crockery wares, guns, rifles, horses, carry plants, &c., the property of P. Masotti, Esq., the same comprises rich stair-cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best electro-plated ware such as dish covers, entree and curry dishes cruet, pickle, and liqueur frames, silver tea set, epergne, biscuit box a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, fish knife and forks in case, dessert knives and forks, in case, cutlery, first rate single and double barrelled B. L. guns and rifles in cases, &c., handsome blackwood and teak-wood French polished carved furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, side board, dumbwaiter Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, piers, sofa, side writing tables, three Indian hanging duplex kerosine lamp, chiffonier, conversation sofas, drawing room chairs, brussels carpet, china flower vases and table ornaments, iron four post bedstead, camp cots, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, towel horses, tubs, dispensary articles, cooking utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English built Malls phaeton by Kesterton.
1 Do. do Brougham ,, Richard.
1 Do. do Dog cart by ,, Bennett and Sons.
1 Pair handsome bay walers.
Sets of single and double harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots at Cumballa Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 14th November, and the following days at 6-30 a.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public auction at the above-mentioned place, a choice collection of large plants in tubs and pots comprising ferns, crotons, bignonias, anticonons, branfesias, coleus, bugininvillaea, hoyas, cherodendrons, balsamina, dracaenas, stephanotis, poivr as, roses, tabermotans, sycopodium, &c., &c., the property of Thomas Bromley, Esq, changing residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished blackwood household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany seat-grand piano (nearly new) by Broadwood, one english built four seated open carriage by Robert Ness, one miniature-glass fronted brougham by Robert Ness, a pair of fast trotting grey Arab horses, one grey Arab broughum horse, sets of single and double harness, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place the valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, piano, horses, carriages, &c., the property of W. Gordon, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COMBS.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the consigned, and on account and risk of Messrs. Sawyer and Co and Mr. Esea Jummall.

E.J.—5-6 2 Cases "specification of combs."

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Handsome French Polished and Richly Carved blackwood and Teakwood Household Furniture, best Plated rich crockery and Glassware, a sweet-toned Mahogany Grand Pianoforte, by Richard Lipp, an English built four-seated open carriage, a single-seated Brougham, a pair of black Australian Horses, sets of single and double Harness, &c., at Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome French polished richly carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plate-glass and porcelainwares, carriages, horses, &c., the property of R. Pearson, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th November 1878.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Glass, Crockeryware Dessert Set, Blackwood French polished Furniture, &c., at No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, all the glass dinner, dessert, and tea sets, &c., the property of Surgeon P. F. Bellew and others, leaving Bombay, the safne comprises a set of blackwood French polished telescopic dining table, sideboard, arms and without arm chairs, marble circular tables, carved pier tables, teapoys, half backed couches, rich engravings in maple frames, French polished dressing and wash-hand tables with marble tops, clothes presses, whatnots, bookshelves, hanging punkah, mahogany toilette glasses, screens, ice-box, dispense table, and cupboard, copper cooking utensils, hanging argand and kerosine lamps, &c., &c.

No Catalogues, and the articles are now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 6th November 1878.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

SOUND and RICH, fit for a PRINCE'S TABLE.

Quarts, Rs. 10 ; Pints, Rs. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER,

WITHOUT disagreeable smell ; a perfectly innocuous (to the higher animals) Vegetable Powder. Utterly exterminates Insect Life. Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cockroaches, entirely got rid of.

Tins with full directions Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices, TO-DAY, at 3 p.m., for the transaction of the business already advertised, A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Corporation, as already notified, will be held at 4-30 p.m. TO-DAY.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal offices, Bombay, 6th November, 1878.

THE BOMBAY SAWMILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY SAWMILLS COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 19th November 1878, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 2nd November 1878, viz :—

"That Messrs. W. M. Macaulay and Co. be elected Secretaries and Treasurers of the Bombay Sawmills Company, Limited, in place of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., resigned, at a remuneration of 2½ per cent. on the gross annual revenue of the Company."

W. M. MACAULAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Pro. Tem.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th November 1878.

ENGLISH LAW REPORTS, 1879.

THE above containing APPELLATE Series, COMMON Law Series, EQUITY Series, The Statutes, Weekly Notes, &c., per annum Rs. 70.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

DITTO INDIAN APPEALS, per annum, Rs. 15. Orders now registered by the Undersigned.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE in Rampart Row, lately in the occupation of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House, lately in the occupation of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in Dean Lane, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in Rampart Row. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on the Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, vacated by George Gahagan, Esq. Rent Rs. 85. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, "DERWENT HOUSE," near the Victoria Gardens, Byculla. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a Commodious UPPER-STORIED HOUSE in Love Lane, Byculla, known as the Diocesan School House. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, extensive premises at Girgaum, lately Messrs. Collett and Co.'s Coach Factory. For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the First Sessions of 1878 of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto ; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subjects to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 23rd day of October 1878.

ATMARAM PANDURUNG,
Sheriff of Bombay.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

	Cash.	Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made up, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

Per 1 dozen case, cash .... Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, an ACTOR and an ACTRESS immediately. Apply personally or by letter to A. V. ASSUMPCAO, at Mr. S. PEREIRA, No. 48, Kalbadevie Road.

WANTED, at Malabar Hill, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW from middle of December for six months Apply to X., care of PRESCOT and WINTER, Fort.

DAVIS' CELEBRATED LONDON SADDLERY, &c., FOR SALE. Wm. WATSON and Co., Sole Agents. Bombay, 25, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, Superior Bay PEGU PONY, HARNESS, and DOGCART (Croydon), together or separately. Apply "A. B. C," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Price As. 8.

HAMS, just imported, 14 Annas per lb., at PEARCE'S, 22, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE

REGISTERED DRESSING BAG,

Which is so constructed that the fittings can be completely closed in when not required for use, thus adding the convenience of a useful Travelling Bag.

FOR GENTLEMEN.	FOR LADIES.
In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 108 to Rs. 360.	In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 100 to Rs. 450.

ALSO,

THE ACME BAG,

MOST USEFUL AND ELEGANT,

The fittings of which can be removed, thus forming an empty or fitted bag as may be required.

Gents, 16 by 9 by 13.
Ladies, 14½ by 8½ by 12.
Cash Rs. 148 ; Credit Rs. 165.

A large assortment of fitted

TRAVELLING & DRESSING BAGS,

Of various sizes and prices.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 200.

HAND TRAVELLING BAGS,

OPENING SQUARE AT TOP, WELL FINISHED, WITH GOOD SERVICEABLE LOCKS.

In Waterproof Canvas.	In Morocco and Russia.
From Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 25.	From Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 36.

GENTLEMEN'S COURIER & MONEY BAGS,

WITH THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, IN STRAPS AND LOCKS.

In Tan Canvas.	In Morocco.
From Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.	From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 10.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.

IRON BOUND AND COVERED WITH STOUT JAPANNED CANVAS, VERY STRONG AND SERVICEABLE.

27 in., 30 in., 33 and 36 in. long.
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 33.

PORTMANTEAUX.

WARRANTED SOLID LEATHER.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

THE GLADSTONE BAG.

IN PLAIN HIDE, BROWN TAN CANVAS, or BLACK LEATHER, is PERHAPS the MOST USEFUL and CONVENIENT TRAVELLING BAG MADE.

Being Collapsible it goes into a small compass when not filled, and is light and strong.

Size 16, 20 and 24 inches. From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY :
RAMPART ROW, FORT,
AND
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

POONA :
ARSENAL ROAD, STAFF LINES.

IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.

AMERICAN ORGANS & HARMONIUMS.

MILITARY AND STRING BANDS.

PIANOS FOR HIRE.

SOUNDY & CO.'S MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

TO LADIES.

MRS. MEDLEY begs to return her sincere thanks to the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations for their kind support accorded to her during the time she has been in business in Bombay ; the encouragement she has received has induced her to increase her stock, so as to meet the requirements of her Lady customers, and she trusts by strict attention to all orders entrusted to her to still merit the patronage already extended to her.

Mrs. Medley takes this opportunity of informing her customers that she has just unpacked a consignment of new goods from Paris and London, consisting of

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, French Boots, Ladies' Leather Belts. Ball Dresses, Mitts, Dress Holders, Fan Girdles, etc., etc.

Mrs. M. respectfully invites her Lady customers to inspect her New Stock of French Cambric Prints warranted fast colors.

The whole of the new goods are now on view, and marked at very low prices.

N. B.—Ladies' Straw Hats and Bonnets cleaned, dyed, and altered equal to new, by

MRS. MEDLEY,
LADIES' OUT-FITTER,
34, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

PURE LINEN DAMASK CLOTHS & NAPKINS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just landed a NEW and well SELECTED STOCK of the above with new and pretty designs ; all are marked very low in price. An inspection is respectfully solicited.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
In various Designs,
8/4, or 2 yards square.
Prices from Rs. 0-8 to Rs. 15-8 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
8/10, or 2 by 2½ yards long.
From Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 18-8 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/4, or 2½ yards square.
From Rs. 15 Rs. to 22 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/12, or 2½ by 3 yards long.
From Rs. 16-8 to Rs. 25 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/16, or 2½ by 4 yards long.
From Rs. 18-8 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/20, or 2½ by 5 yards long.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 38 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/24, or 2½ by 6 yards long.
From Rs. 30 each

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/28, or 2½ by 7 yards long.
From Rs. 48 each

DAMASK CLOTHS,
FOR MESS USE.
10/24, or 2½ by 6 yards long Rs. 65 each.
10/28, or 2½ by 7 yards long Rs. 75 each.

PIECE DAMASK,
CUT BY THE YARD, MOST USEFUL TO MESSES 2½ YARDS WIDE,
Per yard Rs. 6-8.

20-INCH SLIP DAMASK,
Per yard Rs. 1-12

BEST QUALITY DAMASK NAPKINS,
3/4 by 7/8 Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 per dozen.
Round D'Oylies Rs. 8-8 per dozen.
Square D'Oylies Rs. 8-8 per dozen.

TOWELS, BEDDING, &c.

TOWELS.

CASH'S PATENT FRICTION TOWELS.
Brown, Rs. 3-4 each, or Rs. 36 per dozen.
White, Rs. 3-4 each, or Rs. 36 ,,
Christy's Brown Turkish Towels, from Rs. 24 per dozen.
White Honeycomb Towels, Rs. 12-8 per dozen.
White Turkish Bath Sheets, Rs. 5-12 each.

PILLOW CASES.
Fine Linen Pillow Cases, per pair Rs. 6.
Long Cloth do. ,, ,, 3.

SHEETS.
Ready for immediate use from Horrock's best Stout Long Cloth.
Single Bed, per pair Rs. 10-8.
Double do. do. ,, 19.

PILLOWS.
Cotton Pillows for Travellers, Rs. 2-8 each.
English Horse Hair do. ,, 8-8
English Feather do. Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8.

BLANKETS.
12/4 White, Real Bath Blankets, each Rs. 13.
12/4 Scarlet do. do. ,, 13.
Infants' Blankets, finest Saxony Wool, Bound Blue or Pink, per pair Rs. 8-8.

WHITE TOILET COVERS.
Best White Marsala with fringe, an assortment of pretty designs

A STOCK OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEADS.

ALSO, FOLDING IRON BEDSTEADS FOR DISTRICT USE.

ENGLISH HORSE HAIR MATTRESSES FOR THE ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Less Ten per Cent Discount for Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

The above Hotel is now opened.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

Matheran, 5th October 1878.

WANTED.

WANTED, in Northern Guzerat, between Ahmedabad and Palhanpur, a few thoroughly experienced BRICKMAKERS, either on liberal salary or on piece contractors. No application will be attended to which does not describe qualification. No qualification of any kind whatever will be treated as sufficient unless accompanied by testimonial of applicant having had responsible charge of brickmaking in difficult soil and having given satisfaction. Applicants are warned to send copies, not originals, of testimonials. Neither will be returned, but if applicant be accepted an inspection of the original will be required. Apply to SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Western Rajputana Railway, Ahmedabad.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED. One who can prepare estimates preferred. Pay Rs. 50 per month, with the usual travelling allowances.

Applications must be accompanied by specimens of Drawings and Tracings.

C. T. BURKE, B.E.,
Executive Engineer for Irrigation S. and A.
Sholapur, 2nd November 1878.

KURRACHEE EUROPEAN AND INDO-EUROPEAN SCHOOL.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT SCHOOLMASTER for the above School. Salary Rs. 60, rising to Rs. 100 per mensem.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be addressed to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Kurrachee.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1879,
At the usual cheap rates.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENUINE
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5TH 1878.

BUSINESS here continues very quiet, and Reuter's telegrams of yesterday's date do not report any material changes.

Consols are unchanged at 94¾ and French Rentes at fcs. 112. Exchange on India is still quoted at 1s. 7¼d. Enfaced Rupee Paper remains at Rs. 75 for Fours and Rs. 89 for Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94¾ and New Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100.

The SHARE MARKET has been closed during the day for a Hindoo holiday.

COTTON, with the quieter advices from Home, is again very dull, and not a single transaction in either old or new has been reported during the day, with the exception of the usual small purchases from ready stocks on account of the local mills. There are sellers of new Oomrawutee at Rs. 1 per candy below our yesterday's quotations, viz., Rs. 187 for January and Rs. 185 per candy for February delivery, but buyers are holding out for lower rates.

LINSEED, owing to the entire absence of demand, is again rather cheaper, Rs. 6-12 per cwt. being the current quotation.

RAPESEED for the same reason has a downward tendency, and with prospects of abundant crops, there is no change of present prices being maintained after the current month.

FREIGHTS are entirely unchanged, and until shipments of produce increase no improvement can take place. Rates for Liverpool are still 10s. per ton and for London 12s. 6d. per ton. For sailing vessels there is still nothing offering.

In COALS there is nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi Value p. sh	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	R. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	129
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	795
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	703½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do	671
National Bank of India.	37,32[illegible]	£25 £12-10		6 do	106

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	15 p.c*	880
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. a	120
Managon Land	1,759	2,000	1,000	20 p. c.	880
PortCanning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.c.	215xd

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Railways.	Total from 1st January To 15th Sep. 1877.	Total from 1st January To 14th Sep. 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GUARANTEED.				
East Indian, Main	2838-587	24814586	...	3573892
East Indian, Jabulpur	33-8361	781176	...	1047191
East-ern Bengal	2847-88	29 7389	60101	...
South and Rohilkund	6-81-43	5660-2-	...	1123015
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1926 7	467-0	...	2685390
Madras	314375	1314789	...	413
South Indian	2409073	199208. 9	...	4-39269
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	5553786	4820066	...	733720
Total.....	3865-864	7055-185	...	13696676
STATE.				
Calcutta and South-Eastern.	79201	92284	13083	...
Nalhati	64281	64874	541	...
Rajputana	1881177	2071756	19 919	...
Holkar	276-15	3-6711	235899	...
Khamgaon	45 81	4 47356	2776	...
Amrooti	6 548	73917	13 69	...
Wardha Valley	48-94	53611	4723	...
Nizam's	564 65	580778	2813	...
Tirhut	193704	2007 7	106863	...
Punjab, Northern	49-521	4579 74	7055	...
Neemuch	49 03	17212	7265	...
North-rn Bengal	1081	529811	52870	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	14609	69 08	54076	...
Sindia	...	6 6723	6723	...
Indian Mid-land	...	5 575	55 51	...
Dhond and Munmar	...	7 64 98	64 85	...
Total.....	3892884	50496-4	2047-90	...
Grand Total.....	87543748	7649872	...	110488 6
Gross Estimated Expenses..	3929684	3743841	...	...
Net Receipts	4824114	39 65931	...	9188 83

a—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
b—Total receipts from 28th August to 15th September 1877.
c—Total receipts from 2nd May to 15th September 1878.
d—Total receipts from 16th June to 14th September 1878.
e—Total receipts from 1st July to 14th September 1878.
f—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
g—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August 1877, after which the line was closed.
h—Return not received.
i—Total receipts from 1st January to 7th September 1878.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP BRITISH AMBASSADOR, 1,793 tons, Captain J. Davis, will sail to-day for Diamond Island in ballast.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 139 deck passengers, including children.

THE HALL LINE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 1,347 tons, Captain R. Collins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 5th October, with the following cargo:—200 kegs lead ore, 2,620 packages piece goods, 163 bales twist, 248 cases tin plates, 50 cases whiskey, 50 cases brass, 11 packages paint, 59 packages earthenware, 17 cases umbrellas, 130 barrels sulphur, 50 cases slates, 622 cases soap, 167 kegs nails, 50 cases copper, 129 packages steel, 114 packages wine and spirit, 66 packages red lead, 30 cases salammoniac, and many packages merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
5	Branksome Hall(s).	Collins	Liverpool, Oct 5.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
5	Oorun (s)	Baker.....	Coast and Cutch.
	Africa (s).....	Hagelstein ...	Zanzibar.

The ship British Ambassador, Davis, to Diamond Island, obtained her p.rt clearance yesterday.

The steamer Lord of the Isles, to Calcutta, was entered for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 5.

FROM LONDON.

Lord of the Isles s—10 cases papers and two cases envelopes, Forbes and Co; 6 kegs potash, The Bombay Gazette.
Avondale s—3 cases foolscap paper, Abdoolally Dwoodhun; 27 cases cutlery and 22 cases oilmanstores, Dawoodbhoy Abdoolhoosein; 3 casks whi key, The Bombay Club.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—8 bales printing paper, the Agra Bank.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—200 bales wool, Wadeechand Brothers; 42 bales wool, Benichund Fuckerchund; 20 bales wool, Towarimull Burdichund.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore s—1,0 bales cotton, E Spooner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—46 cwts shavings and 11 cwts 6 hnaws, Rahimbhoy Allabhboy; 46 cwts shavings, Peerbhoy Jamjee; 120 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 82 bales cotton, Girdhurlall Futtychund; 150 bales twist, Nursey Kessowjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 4.

HAFFUR, Col, 26th Bombay N I, on duty, from Tanna.
Ley, Lieut, 3rd Cavalry, on dut., from Indore.
Mackenzi, Captain, R A, on duty, from England.
Hall, Col, Central I Horse, on leave, from Goona.
Snodgrass, Captain, R A, from leave, from England.
Dillon, Col, 18th Regt, on duty, from Ferozpore.

NOVEMBER 5.

Morgan, Major, 9th Foot, on duty, from England.
Johnstone, Captain, 2 16th Regt, to join, from England.
Lawder, Captain, 1st 25th Infantry, on Med Cert, from Kohat.
Campbell, Major, 33rd Regt, on leave from Kamptee.
Stuart, Lieut Col, The H Scott, on leave from Jubbulpore.
K lly, Lieut, The R Scott, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Owen, Captain, 2nd Lt Cavalry, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 5.

Moore, Dy Surg Gl, on duty, to Aden.

NOVEMBER 5.

Gilbert, Cooper, Col, on duty, to Poona.
Evans, Lieut Col, Bengal Infantry, from furlough, to Allahabad.
Vatliker, Surg. on duty, to Madras.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 2.)

Captain A J Corse-Scott, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for two months.

Colonel Hastings Fraser, Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, is granted two months and two days' privilege leave of absence.

Major W J Bull, 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed to officiate as Military Secretary, as a temporary arrangement, during the absence of Colonel Hastings Fraser, or until further orders.

Mr Bailey, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Agra Division, Military Works.

Colonel Hamilton, R E, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Rawalpindi Fort Division, during the absence of Captain W G Nicholson, Executive Engineer, ordered on Field Service.

Mr F R Upcott, Executive Engineer, is, with the approval of the Government of India, posted to the Western System of State Railways, Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr Freeman, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr Thomas, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, posted to the Western System of State Railways, Punjab Northern State Railway, Open Line.

Mr Large, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Western System of State Railways, Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr Kerr, Assistant Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr Edwards, Sub-Engineer, Indus Division, is granted two months and twenty-four days' privilege leave.

Mr Baker, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Office of Engineer-in-Chief to the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Southern District.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Oct. 31.)

Mr Silcock, Assistant Commissioner, is posted to the Dera Ghazi Khan District.

Surgeon-Major S C Courtney resumed charge of the duties of Civil Surgeon of Peshawur from Surgeon W N Keefer, 20th Punjab N I, on the 17th October.

The undermentioned members of the Bengal Civil Service, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, are appointed Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd Class:—Mr L W King, Mr A Meredith, Mr W W Drew, and Mr E L Tupper.

The services of the Rev C Swinnerton, Chaplain of Nowshera, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for duty with the troops ordered on service in Northern India.

The services of Mr Bean, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, employed on famine relief duty in Madras, have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

Mr Aldridge, District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, is reduced to the bottom of the 2nd Grade, 2nd Class of Assistant District Superintendents, of Police.

Mr Beck, District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, substantively promoted, is confirmed in that rank.

Mr Kirby, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, is promoted to be a District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, sub-tantively pro tempore, vice Mr Christie.

Mr Hatchell is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st Grade of the 2nd Class of Assistant District Superintendents of Police, substantively or tempore.

Mr Kirby, District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, is posted to Jhang.

Mr Aldridge, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is transferred from Jhang to Amritsar.

Mr Campbell, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is posted to Lahore.

Lieut Campbell, No 2, Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate for thirty days, to proceed to Bombay and appear before a Medical Board.

Surgeon-Major Morton, 29th Bombay N I, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate, to proceed to Kurrachee in his own Presidency.

Mr Dempster, Assistant Engineer, Sukhid Canal, is allowed furlough for one year.

Mr Lord, Assistant Engineer, attached to the Main Line Division, Sukhid Canal, is appointed to Officiate as Executive Engineer in charge of the office of Accounts Main Line Division, Sirhind Canal, as a temporary arrangement.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The following is the revised list of the hours for closing the Overland packets:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if full prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 3 p.m.

Full-prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.....10th Nov., 7h. 25·2m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 6	English Mail expected.	6 4	5 23	8 52 m 9 32 a	2 56 m 3 15 a
Th. 7	.....	6 5	5 23	9 31 m 10 19 a	3 39 m 3 49 a
Fri. 8	.....	6 5	5 23	10 4 m 10 54 a	4 18 a 4 21 a
Sat. 9	Birth of Prince of Wales	6 6	5 22	1 31 m 11 57 a	4 51 m 4 49 a
Sun. 10	21st Sunday after Trinity	6 6	5 22	11 2 n mid-nt.	5 20 a 5 23 m
Mon. 11	Martinmas Day.	6 7	5 21	11 32 a	5 48 a
Tues. 12	.....	6 7	5 21	0 30 m 0 2 a	6 30 m 6 21 a

NOTICE.

IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS ENQUIRIES

MESSRS. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

Have returned to Bombay and may be consulted at Rampart Row.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Rs. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family: Standards 1 & 2 in the Boys School, 1—5 in the Girls School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Byculla, 3rd Sept.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

MORRISON—November 4th, at the European General Hospital, Captain William Morrison, of Greenock, Commander S. S. Koima. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CLOETE—October 27th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Lieut-Colonel J. G. Cloete, of a son.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1878.

IF the description given in England of the *ultimatum* to Shere Ali be correct, the English Government must have so worded its final message to the Amir as to make it a direct challenge to Russia. We trust that this is so, and that the real reason why England is now sending an army to invade Afghanistan is no longer kept hid beneath diplomatic forms. The presence of the Russians cannot be tolerated at Kabul any more than at Erzeroum or Bagdad; and it is necessary that this statement should be made in the most explicit terms. If the Russians choose to reply to it by marching on Constantinople, they will simply offer again to England the chance she lost in the spring of this year. We are very glad the *ultimatum* has been sent, because it must define exactly the English *casus belli*, and the critics who chafe at delay should remember that a Parliamentary Government must proceed very warily. If no *ultimatum* had been sent, the Opposition in England would have cried aloud against the brutality of Lord Beaconsfield in his dealings with a weak Prince. Lord Lytton has taken the only course open to him in causing the *ultimatum* to be delivered to the commandant of Ali Musjid. The formality of posting a copy at Peshawur for the Amir was, we suppose, intended by the Viceroy as a sly practical joke. There is some talk of the time allowed for a reply to the *ultimatum* ending on the 20th instant; but the military preparations are still so incomplete that it is very unlikely any advance will be made till next month, unless the Amir meanwhile takes the initiative.

THE remonstrances of Bombay have at last prevailed, and we have the gratification to announce this morning that General Primrose is to take command of a mixed division of Bombay and Madras troops to support the force already moved up to the Frontier. The Bombay Army will rejoice to learn that the inaction to which it has been so long condemned is at last at an end.

MR PEDDER has a good deal to answer for. Since he published in the *Nineteenth Century* his paper on "Famine and Debt in India," the conductors of that magazine have thought it their interest to feed with fresh stimulants the feverish curiosity excited by his revelations of the distress existing among the Deccan ryots; and the result has been the appearance in its pages of several articles written by people who do not possess Mr. Pedder's competent knowledge of the subject, and who, disregarding the skilful qualifications by which he tried to limit his strong statements about the effects of English rule on the condition of the agricultural population, earnestly endeavour to persuade the people of England that the present state of British India is probably a little worse than that of Turkey. The hysterical effusion of Miss Nightingale may be passed over with a sigh of pity; but Mr. Hyndman's "Bankruptcy of India," which is the first article in the October number of the *Nineteenth Century*, deserves to be more attentively examined, both because of the sensation it has provoked at home, and because it must be regarded as the culmination of all the attacks which have recently been made on English rule in India. The force of misrepresentation can no further go. It would be impossible for any one to cram into the same space a larger number of inaccurate and grossly extravagant statements than Mr. Hyndman has fathered in this article. From the fuss made about the paper by the English Press, we expected to find in it a display of much ingenuity and learning; but to our disgust Mr. Hyndman turns out to be a simple disciple of our old friend Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, whom he calls "a singularly able native writer," and whose figures form the foundation of his whole theory about the "Bankruptcy of India." Mr. Dadabhai, as our readers are aware, holds the opinion that English rule is draining India of her wealth, and exhausting even that fertility of the soil for which the country has been famous for countless ages. He goes a long way beyond a late eccentric member of the Bombay Civil Service, who was fond of declaiming against the want of sense of the governing class in this country, and who used to wind up a vigorous invective with the exclamation, "Here you have a most fertile soil, a most "docile population, and an idiotic Government.' Mr. Dadabhai demurs to the fertile soil. It is true that from the dawn of history India has been the chief store-house of the old world, that she has been the envy of other nations for the almost inexhaustible variety of the products which her fruitful soil brings forth for the comfort and delight of man, and that, till the discovery of America and the development of the agricultural resources of the new Continent by European skill, she reigned without a rival in the markets of the East and the West. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, however, maintains that this supremacy has passed away, that India does not now produce food enough to support her own children, and that England is responsible for this decay because she has appropriated all the wealth of India. He produces, in support of this assertion, figures showing that the annual yield of the crops in India is worth a very small sum; and though we in Bombay know that a Bombay cockney like Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is just as much of an authority about the agricultural produce of India as the three Tailors of Tooley Street may have been about the agricultural produce of England, the ingenuous Mr. Hyndman accepts them *en bloc*, and thus reiterates them:—

The following table shows the amount of acreage and return for all India:—

	Acreage under cultivation.	Value of Produce.
Central Provinces.....	12,378,315	£16,00[illegible],000
Punjab	24,957,735	36,000,000
North-West Provinces	24,177,161	40,000,000
Bengal.....say	56,000,000	96 000,000
Madras .....say	18,000,000	36,000,000
Bombay	19,114,113	40,000,000
Oudh	7,991,040	13,000,000
Total...	158,618,264	£277,000 000

Here is an entire agricultural produce of 277,000,000*l.* for 158,618,264 acres, or at the rate of 1*l.* 15*s.* an acre. This seems an absurdly low return to us, but there is no reason to doubt its general correctness. When only 6 per cent. is deducted for seed, a return is left of 260,0 0,000*l.* To all for this favourable year, *adding a liberal amount for manufactures and every contingency*, it is impossible to run the total above 340,000,000*l.* Taking account, therefore, of the terribly low returns recently made manifest in Madras, Bombay, and other parts of India, sometimes not averaging 1*l.* per acre, we may go back to the figures 300,000,000*l.*, with the assurance that the average produce of all India is not being undervalued.

"This seems an absurdly low return to us," says the candid Mr. Hyndman, and well it may. We remember Mr. Wilson saying, when he was Finance Minister, that he had travelled from Calcutta to Lahore and had never seen anywhere in Europe, not even in the most fruitful regions of Belgium or France, anything to be compared with the wonderful fertility of the plains of Hindustan. Any one who has passed through the Concan lately, with its rice fields forming one wide expanse of waving green, might have been tempted to make a similar remark; and the black soil of Guzerat, with its rich crops of cotton, tobacco, sugarcane, and oilseeds, and the irrigated land of Madras, rejoiced, one might have supposed, in an unrivalled fruitfulness. "But," says Mr Hyndman, "there is no reason "to doubt the general correctness of his estimate" that the agricultural and manufacturing produce of all India is not worth more than 300 000,000*l.*, or 31s 6*d.* a head for a gross population of 199 000,000. We have often exposed the absurdity of these figures, and we will now go through the weary task again. First of all, let us note that, out of this total of 300 000 000*l.*, the exports of Indian produce and manufactures each year amount to 63,000,000*l.*, leaving only 237,000,000*l.* in the country. Mr. Hyndman estimates that the manufactures of all India are worth 80,000,000*l.*, of which we may take the proportion exported as about 10 000,000*l.* Deducting the balance of 70,000 000*l.* from 237,000,000*l.*, we get 167,000,000*l.* as the net value of the food left in the country to maintain 199,000,000 of people. This gives us an average of 17*s.* a head for the whole year, or of 4½ pies—a little more than a farthing—a head for each day. With the echoes of the controversy of 1877 ringing in our ears about the quantity of food necessary for the bare subsistence of human beings, we ask if it is possible for the people of India to live from day to day for 4½ pies a head. The *reductio ad absurdum* of Mr. Hyndman's figures is complete if we consider that a very large and an increasing proportion of the population live very well indeed, consuming a rupee's worth a head each day of the necessaries of life, to say nothing of the luxuries which India also produces, and thus leaving, according to our author's estimate, little or nothing for the rest; and that, nevertheless, he thinks the numbers of the people are certainly not falling off under English rule.

We shall not imitate Mr. Hyndman's presumption in attempting to frame an estimate of the wealth of India. That is a task to be accomplished only by experts, after long and patient investigation; and we hope that the Famine Commission will be able to give us some authentic information on the subject. One or two general observations, however, may perhaps be permitted us. We have shown that Mr. Hyndman's estimate is ludicrously insufficient to provide the population with a sufficiency of even the meanest necessaries of life, with a handful of grain in fact to keep body and soul together. Yet we know that, in addition to the grain crops, the agricultural population possesses large herds of cattle. "The principal wealth of "the peasantry," says Mr. Pedder, "consists in "their cattle. The proportion of draught cattle "to the population is 2½ or 3 to every 5 persons, "and that of milch cattle, sheep, and goats, still "larger." This is one fact which shows that there is much exaggeration in the common talk about the poverty of the country. Another is the remarkably small proportion of the agricultural population that came upon the relief works in the Bombay Presidency last year. Undoubtedly, the people who did not ask for relief may in many cases have suffered great hardships; but their ability to bear these hardships shows that they cannot have been so badly off as is commonly supposed. The fact that India, which imports no food, increases her population and still sends abroad a large share of her annual produce, is surely a conclusive proof that in ordinary years she produces enough to feed and buy clothing for all her children, and that her exports consist merely of superfluities of produce which used to rot on the ground till the English made roads and railways to carry them down to the sea, and manufactures which, according to Mr. Hyndman, owe their existence to English capital, and which certainly could never have flourished without English protection. It is, by the way, a curious instance of Mr. Hyndman's perversity, that, believing as he does, quite wrongly, that the cotton mills of Bombay are maintained with English capital, he considers it a grievance that this money should have been invested in an industry which gives large employment to Indian labour and has created for India a flourishing trade with foreign markets. But to resume. If an additional proof is wanted of India's prosperity, we have only to look at what she imports. She takes as much clothing and machinery as she wants from foreign countries, and then gets the balance due to her for her exports in gold and silver. Mr. Hyndman starts the astounding theory that much of the bullion brought into India represents "the "proceeds of loans raised or guaranteed by Gov-"ernment, and brought into India as a borrowed "fund, wherewith to pay the wages of labourers, "engineers, &c., engaged on public works." But the proceeds of loans raised in England are always set against the Home Charges. The gold and silver exported to this country passes almost entirely through private hands; and, in any case, it is absorbed in India, and thus becomes part of the accumulated wealth of the country. It is obvious that a country which does not grow food enough for its people to eat could not afford to purchase and hoard immense stores of gold and silver; yet this is what India does systematically. According to a recent Parliamentary return this country has swallowed up 382,000,000*l.* of bullion since the beginning of the present century. One-third of this amount consisted of gold, and of the silver balance but a small proportion can now be in circulation as current coin of the realm; so that by far the largest proportion of this immense sum represents savings of the people of India. We do not want to trouble our readers with too many figures; but, when we mention that the net imports of treasure into India amounted in 1875-76 to 3 000 000*l.*, in 1876-77 to 7,400 000*l.*, and in 1877 78 to 15 000,000*l.*, it will be readily understood that this process of accumulation is still going on.

But, again, are there any signs of bankruptcy in the revenue accounts of India? Is the produce of taxation diminishing while expenditure and debt are increasing? A simple answer is given to this question in the following figures: Total revenue of India for the ten years 1867 to 1876, 494,042,494*l.*, total expenditure, including 21½ millions spent on extraordinary public works, 515,296,777*l.*; deficit 21,000 000*l.* The grand total of debt and obligations increased in the same period from 102 000 000*l.* to 134,000 000*l.* Now, although the balance is slightly on the wrong side, we should like to know what other State in the world except England and America would appear to such advantage on an examination of the financial accounts for the last ten years. The debt of India is commonly spoken of as if it were something prodigious; yet it does not amount to three years' revenue. Of course, there is the railway debt besides; but against that India has the railways, and we imagine that natives as well as Europeans are now convinced she has, in this matter at least, the best of the bargain. But, then, is the revenue collected every year with increasing difficulty from a population which steadily grows poorer? On the contrary, all the main heads of revenue show a regular if not very rapid growth. Mr. Hyndman speaks of the testimony of "competent "observers" to the proverty of the people; but, after a tolerably long experience of India, we find, on a comparison of our own notes with those of other persons interested in the economical state of the country, that, in spite of the long period of bad years of trade with which Bombay has been afflicted since the close of the American war, the general standard of living is higher now than at any previous time, and the prices of both food and wages are maintained at rates quite inconsistent with the theory of a population sunk in destitution and misery. We are not concerned to defend the system of taxation in India. Mr. Hyndman urges an argument we have often used when he contends that most of the taxation now falls very unfairly on the agricultural class, and that the introduction of a permanent settlement of the land revenue is a reform much to be desired in the interest of India. We also share his dislike of the Salt Tax. Salt in India is excessively dear and filthy, and the heavy tax on it is a great hardship. But it is sometimes forgotten that salt is not a necessary of life in the same way in which bread is, and that a pinch of it goes a long way. The English working man who pays duties on such necessaries of life to him as sugar, beer, spirits, tea, tobacco, and coffee, is probably worse off than the consumer of Indian salt. There is, however, much room for financial reform and retrenchment in India, and especially for a readjustment of taxation which will force the wealthy traders who chiefly prosper by English rule to pay their fair share of taxation. All this may be readily admitted; but it is quite another matter when Mr. Hyndman plays into the hands of the men who wish to break up the British Empire by suggesting that the vital principle of the English administration of India should be killed by the substitution of native for English influence. It is precisely the English spirit, the spirit of a strong, just, and energetic Government, which is not set down on the credit side for England in the Custom House returns, and for which India pays a cheap price if it costs her only 20,000,000*l.* a year. People who doubt the value of such a government should look at the state of an Oriental country which, having enjoyed independence, is now really bankrupt. We mean Egypt, which is very glad to seek safety and restoration to a sound financial condition under a form of government resembling that of British India.

EN ROUTE TO QUETTA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BUNDAWALLA, OCT. 28.

HAVING traversed the sixteen miles that lie between this post and the last stage, all wonder at the distress experienced by the 70th Regiment must disappear. The road was nothing but a heavy track of loose yielding sand, into which the feet of horse and man sunk down at every step. Take this in conjunction with a blazing sun, no water or shade, the weight of a soldier's accoutrements, and the wonder is, not that there should have been a forced halt, but that the regiment was able to proceed without leaving so much as a single sick man behind. The 19th and 26th Native Regiments passed over the stage without complaint or even a halt to recover; but it proved too much for the British soldier, unaccustomed as he is to work in the sun, and ill-provided as he was with the means of carrying water. The frequent remains of dead camels, lying in some places right across the track, having there laid down and died as they marched, adds most effectively to the weird and dismal appearance of the country, and impresses on one the troubles and hardships that are in front. These remains, "themselves the sepulchres of what they were," lie there on the very threshold of the journey as warnings of an enemy to be encountered, more formidable than Shere Ali and all his Afghans, more deadly than the deadliest of the weapons of modern war, and one cannot help thinking, while crossing the borders that surely the Indian Empire has reached its proper limits in stopping short of these fields of sand and barren rocks; that no better frontier could be found or wished for,—a frontier stronger and more difficult to pass than the most complete and formidable cordon of fortresses that ever has or ever could exist. Anything more desolate than the appearance of the country it is not possible to conceive. The eye is not even pleased or relieved by those wavy undulations of sand that liken other deserts to the ocean, there is nothing but a flat expanse of grey dust, hardened and baked on the top to the consistency of earthenware. For some time the whole land is subjected to inundations, and when the waters retreat, and again bare the earth to the rays of the sun, a deposit about an inch deep remains, of sediment that forms into a coke as solid and as difficult to break as concrete. The hills on the horizon look exactly as if a piece of the plain had been broken off and propped up from behind, so sharp is the outline of their jagged-looking ridges. Approaching Bundawalla, it becomes evident that the place is an unsuccessful attempt at an oasis. The concrete on the surface has been broken up, evidently at great labour, and a few miserable, unhealthy looking crops of *jowaree* cossed out of the substitute for soil. The post itself, or rather out-post, for it formerly held one of the permanent picquets of the Frontier Force, is a square loop-holed mud wall enclosure with round watch towers, also built of mud. At one time it was surrounded by a dry ditch, but the sand has drifted up until it tops the walls in some places. Inside are two wells of most excellent water drawn from a depth of forty feet by one of those Persian wheels that are to be seen all over Central Asia and the Punjab—contrivances that are far superior and better adapted to the purpose than the bucket, ropes, and bullocks of the Deccan, or the treadmill-like device of the Madras districts. We have put up in what used to be the quarters of the subalterns commanding the detachments, and although to them doubtless the place was considered the very perfection of misery, to us the building is a complete palace after the hot open plain or the stuffy tent. Hung up on the walls is a faded copy of the rules and regulations of those days—that is about ten or twenty years ago—regarding outposts and roads, and from the tenor of Rule No. XIV., which requests that the "monthly report of raids" should be sent in with regularity and despatch, the former occupants must have had an exceedingly lively time of it. During the last twenty years this part of the border has been perfectly quiet; but before that time raids and skirmishes were of frequent occurrence, and at Kusmore, a post some distance away from this, a most determined attack was made upon the detachment itself. A couple of hundred Beloochee horsemen concealed themselves in the neighbourhood about the time the reliefs were expected. A short time after the old detachment left, and before the new one had time to settle down to its ordinary routine of sentries and watches, while they were still looking after their horses and food, the Beloochees suddenly charged down, separated them from their horses, and killed several before they had time to arm and defend themselves. A hand to hand fight ensued, and the sowars, being hemmed in at corners in small parties, and fighting under disadvantage, would probably have got the worst of it, had not the relieved detachment, who had only got about six miles away, and returned on hearing the firing, galloped up and turned the scale. It is said that if the Beloochees had waited for another half hour not a man of the party attacked would have escaped. Now, the posts are held by the Beloochees themselves, a militia of whom are in British pay, and in this place are located fourteen sowars and fourteen footmen, mounted and armed in their own fashion, who are held responsible for the peace of the adjacent country. Although comparatively quiet, still sufficient risk appertains to travelling in these districts, to induce the senior officer of our party of six to request that we should all look to our revolvers and have them handy from to-day. In 1839 small parties such as ours could not have gone through the country, and even large convoys had to fight their way. One of the regulations respecting camp followers of the Quetta force is, that they all should be supplied with talwars; but that regulation remains a regulation on paper, for, like most other matters of equal importance, the talwars are not ready, nor has it been ascertained or settled beforehand where they may be obtained. I may here remark that another matter about which I hear complaints is the absence of Gatling guns. These have been talked about, experimented with, and approved of for years past, and if there is one country in which their possession would be invaluable, it is India or Afghanistan; yet I believe I am correct in stating that there is not a single gun available for service in this campaign, and there are certainly none going on with the advanced force.

We have been accompanied all the way from Rajanpore, a distance of forty miles, by a wretched white pariah dog, that disappears during the night and turns up again every morning in the most mysterious manner, generally after we have left camp about six miles behind. He refuses to make friends with any of us, but doubtless will shortly submit to the inducements held out to him in the shape of crusts of bread and bones. Most of those who have done much camping work in India may have noticed this trait in the pariah species of the canine kind to occasionally attach themselves to some travelling party that they follow for miles. One of our party relates an incident of the kind in connection with General Windham, who once made friends with one of these waifs, which thereupon attached himself to the hand that had fed him, and followed that officer not only through the Crimea but back to India, and during the Mutiny, accompanying his master eventually to England, and being found under his bed the gallant officer died. Perhaps there is no more faithful companion than the poor pariah dog when once he has attached himself to a master that cares for and looks after him.

At Bundawalla we find the discarded second waggons of E 4 Battery. They have managed to take on the ammunition boxes and the bullocks, but the vehicles themselves are housed inside the post; tangible signs that a campaign in Beloochistan is not such an easy matter as an Indian parade. There are also half a dozen sick Babooes, clerks of the Commissariat, every one of whom are down with fever, or pretend to be down, and are consequently being carried all the way to Quetta by doolies. A perfect army of this description of followers accompanies the force, and I marry of them, poor wretches, are destined to feed the vultures, for how the miserable specimens of humanity representing the greater number of them are to survive a Quetta or Kandahar winter it is difficult to conceive. Apparently little or no trouble has been taken to weed out those who are physically unfit, and the result is sure to be deplorable. As there is one dooly to every ten Europeans, and as each dooly requires six bearers, the total number required is of course very great.

Our next march is one of twenty-three miles, but the style of country will be different. General Biddulph we find is five marches ahead, so that there is little chance of our overtaking him until he arrives at Quetta. An immediate movement to the Pishin valley, to which I referred the other day, is now still more probable and will be carried out shortly after the force concentrates.

LALGOSHIE, OCT. 26.

I AM able to send you the route from Rajanpore to Quetta, over which the greater part of the Advance Force has passed, and which as yet I do not think has been published. So far the line of march leads over the most desert country—flat plains of clayey soil with evidences of frequent inundation. There is no grass and no vegetation except a few stunted shrubs of *furrash*, which, nevertheless, affords good camel forage. The coarse grass obtainable is brought from the adjacent hills, apparently about eight miles distant. Already the route is strewed with the dead bodies and skeletons of defunct camels, ornaments with which the line of march is destined to be still more plentifully provided.

As I remarked in my yesterday's letter, one great objection to this route is the liability to interruption from floods, and I am now able to confirm the fact from personal observation. The whole country appears to be nothing but the deposits of successive inundations, and the position of a force whose line

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

FRONTIER NEWS.

RAJANPORE, Nov. 4.

The route to Mithankote *via* Murghai is now open; it is eighteen miles shorter than by Rajanpore and Asni.

PESHAWUR, Nov. 4.

The 23rd Pioneers have left Kohat to improve the road to Thull. The telegraph line to Gondinor is completed, but more wire is required to finish it to Thull. The health of the troops is improving, and the fever abating.

In the event of the Amir's answer being unfavourable, the Commander-in-Chief, it is believed, will proceed to Peshawur about the 22nd inst. to personally direct operations in the Khyber and Tartara passes.

Colonel Waterfield, the Commissioner, left Kohat for Peshawur yesterday, but returns in a few days and then goes to Thull.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

In a speech by the Financial Secretary for War at Abingdon yesterday, he stated that the *ultimatum* which England has now sent to the Amir informs him that he must dismiss the Russians from Afghanistan and preserve the neutrality of his country.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

ROME, Nov. 4.

The *Diretto* announces that France has made a proposal to the great Powers to mediate on behalf of Greece, and that Italy and Germany have consented to it.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4.

The Hall Line steamer City of Baltimore departed from here to-day.

SUEZ, Nov. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Java, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 7th ulto. arrived at Southampton to-day per P. and O. steamer Malwa.

LONDON, Nov. 4, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 4 5/16

The Manchester Market has been less depressed with rather more enquiry.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight .. 1-7½

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 75

4½ per cent. 80

3 per cent. Consols for account 94⅛

5 per cent. French Rente 1872 ...112 ex-coupon.

Bar Silver 50½

About £100,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

FORMATION OF A DIVISION OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY TROOPS.

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

As a reserve to General Stewart's force, a Division of troops from Madras and Bombay will assemble on the lower Indus. The Division will be composed of one Horse and one Field Battery, one British and one Native Cavalry Regiment, one British and two Native Infantry Regiments, and two Companies of Sappers, from Madras; one Regiment Sind Horse, one British and two Native Infantry Regiments, and one company of Sappers, from Bombay.

The Staff of this Division will be furnished by the two Presidencies. The Medical and Commissariat administrations will be provided by Madras and Bombay respectively. The Division will be under the command of Major-General Primrose, Commanding the Poona Division.

THE PESHAWUR FORCE.

THE Peshawur Valley Field Force will be in two divisions, one at Peshawur under General Sir Sam Browne, and one at Hasan Abdal under General Maude. It is probable that the Native Contingents from the Sikh States will be brigaded at Hasan Abdal.

REBELLION IN KOHISTAN.

It is said that the people of Kohistan have rebelled and murdered their Governor, and that the Amir has sent a large force of Infantry and Cavalry into the province to restore order.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	.....	1s. 7 7-16d. per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight...	1s. 8d. "
Credits,	3 " "	...1s. 8d. "
Documents,	3 " "	...1s. 8 1-16d. "
France,	3 " "	...2 12. "

WE learn that there are rumours of intrigue and disaffection in Burmah, though the Ministry is known to be exerting its utmost in the cause of peace and order. On the whole, however, the succession of a new King has seldom been effected more quietly.

THE election of Quarter Master of the Bombay Volunteers took place yesterday evening at the meeting of the General Regimental Committee. There were six candidates, viz.:—Quarter Master Sergt. Pearse, Pte. Rowell, Pte. Stead, Pte. Smeaton, Pte. Warne, and Pte. Sykes. The vote was taken by ballot, and the following was the result declared by the scrutineers:—Qr. Mr. Sergt. Pearse 10; Pte. Rowell 4; Pte. Smeaton 2; Pte. Stead 1; Pte. Warne 0; Pte. Sykes 0. Consequently, Qr. Mr. Sergt. Pearse has been elected Quarter Master, subject to the approval of Government.

THE Scrutineers (Messrs. C. A. Winter and Nowrojee Jehanghier Gamadia) of the ballot taken on the 1st inst. on the proposition to appoint Messrs. Gaddum and Co. Secretaries and Treasurers of the Mofussil Co., in place of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., have reported that there have been given in person and by proxy, 285 votes, by 234 shareholders, holding 797 shares, in favour of the resolution, and 282 votes, by 206 shareholders, holding 1,084 shares, against it. The meeting convened for declaring the result of the ballot yesterday was adjourned till Friday, to allow of the opinion of the Solicitors to the Company being taken on certain objections raised by the scrutineers. Mr. Winter objects to 8 votes given in person against the resolution—3 by Mr. H. Maxwell, 4 by Mr. W. G. Hall, and 1 by Mr. McIlwraith, on the ground that these shareholders have parted with their interest in the shares for the benefit of the creditors; and he also takes objection to 95 votes given by proxy, on the ground that the proxies appear on the face of them to have been stamped after execution. Mr. Gamadia objects to the proxies given by 174 shareholders, holding 630 shares, in favour of the proposition.

Two matters of public interest came on for the consideration of the Town Council at its meeting yesterday—the expected opening of the Tulsee water works, and the proposed transfer of the collection of Town Dues from the Port Trust to the Customs Department. In regard to the former, in a communication dated 5th inst., Mr. Walton reported briefly the measures taken by him with a view of expediting the work of laying pipes. Owing to the unusually heavy monsoon this year, the fields between the regular road and the pipe line were, he said, either soft mudor almost covered with water, rendering the carriage of pipes through them a matter of utter impossibility. Efforts were at once made towards the opening of three tracts which could be made temporarily passable. The contractors had during the rains succeeded in stacking pipes near the Pavoy Gate road, or the Marole road, and near the Bhandoop railway station. Arrangements which had been made to send on the pipes were unfortunately interfered with by the heavy rain of Saturday and Sunday last, and all progress was rendered impossible. The work has been greatly retarded; but the efforts to hasten it, so far as it was possible, were not discontinued. From what Mr. Walton saw of the roads on the 4th inst. he did not think it possible to get them into order and sufficiently consolidated for heavy cart traffic under a month at least, and the field tracks would take even a longer time. The contractors were doing their best to hurry on the work, but it would be impossible for them to complete it by the 1st January next, or before the expiration of eight or ten weeks after that date. To the whole of the road work, which had taken them the past six weeks to carry out, is more or less destroyed, and some parts are now under water, or reduced to a state of swamp. There seems to be no hope, therefore, of the opening of the works until the beginning or middle of March 1879.—During last month two petitions were received by the Town Council from native merchants on the subject of the proposed transfer of the collection of Town Dues from the Port Trust to the Customs Department; and they were referred to the Commissioner of Customs for report. This report which came to hand on the 21st ult. was considered by some members of the Council a complete answer to the objections raised in the petitions. However, the Chamber of Commerce forwarded to the Town Council yesterday a petition and a letter from other native merchants protesting against the proposed transfer. The Committee of the Chamber fully concurred in the views expressed by the petitioners, remarking that the proposed change would operate with great inconvenience to merchants. The most important objection urged was, that on account of the restriction of the collections to Custom House hours and the closing of the Custom House on holidays; but it was met by the arrangements which the Commissioner of Customs proposed to adopt. The Council with a view to avoid a show of taking hasty action in the matter, resolved to refer the letter of the Commissioner of Customs to the Chamber of Commerce, with a request to be informed whether the proposals made in the letter would remove the objections which had been urged. A notice of motion on the subject given by Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee was allowed to stand over.

THE *Pioneer* contains the following items of military news:—Major-General Rothney, C.S.I., has been obliged, by serious illness, to relinquish the command of the Lahore Division and take sick leave to England. He will be succeeded, as a temporary measure, by Brigadier-General J. S. Murray, C.B., who will command the division from Mooltan. Colonel Basden, at present on sick leave, retires from the 2nd of November under the new Retirement Scheme of 1878, anticipating colonel's allowances to which he would have become entitled in December. Lieutenant P. H. H. Massy, 6th Dragoon Guards, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Sir James Brind, K.C.B., commanding the Umballa division.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—"One of the dangers of delay in our demonstration of force against the Amir is the effect which it will have upon the minds of the natives in our own territories. What can they think of our inaction but that it is the result of weakness and fear? It is known throughout the length and breadth of India that the ruler of Afghanistan has been for a long time hostile to us, that he had written insulting letters to Lord Northbrook, and that he has now openly defied and insulted Lord Lytton, and it will be difficult to make the Oriental intellect comprehend that it is high policy and wisdom in our Government, sending him another message and waiting for another rebuff. All natives, Hindus, Mussulmans, Sikhs, and Rajputs can understand the logic of force to avenge insult; they do not understand an ultimatum, proud word as it reads in Western diplomacy." Our idea is, that the average native of India is not by any means so foolish as our contemporary would make him out to be, but is quite capable of distinguishing between a hesitating course caused by fear and the exercise of a just and proper discretion. The insinuation that our native subjects may think British India is afraid of the "ruler of Afghanistan" is too preposterous.

THE *Pioneer's* Peshawur correspondent writes, under date Oct. 28:—"Fever, to which I referred in my last, still prevails all over this district, and numbers of men, both Europeans and natives, are already *hors de combat*. Many of the sick are being sent off daily to Nowshera, which has been formed into a depôt for the invalided, and where the soil is said to be of a drier and less feverish nature than the low tank lands about Peshawur. Among the native population the fever of this year is the most fatal description, surpassing in its virulence anything known for some years. I was informed by an intelligent native a day or two ago that in the city of Peshawur during last week alone no fewer than 300 persons succumbed to the prevailing malady. Winter is rapidly setting in. The mornings, though the thermometer registers scarcely less than 60°, are already piercingly cold, and every one has taken to warmer clothing. We no longer see officers and men in their white summer drill. All have resumed the ordinary uniform of their respective regiments, a measure indications that the hot season is over at last. May the increasing cold of November effectually dispel the feverishness of which every one now complains."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—A few Englishmen in India who know something about the condition of the people of India, and many more Englishmen at home who really know very little about India, but who imagine they have mastered the subject, indulge in writing lamentable accounts of the poverty and destitution of the people which, they declare, increase in magnitude every year. Native writers, however, although quite ready to accept the Englishman's gloomy views when the occasion seems favourable, know that the people are not all in the miserable plight their assumed sympathisers say they are. Some discussion has arisen in Calcutta about difficulty in finding employment, which the middle classes in Bengal experience. This difficulty might be overcome if the Baboo could be induced to throw aside his conceit, and put his shoulder to the wheel; but he is slow to make the effort. That he might improve his position materially is evident; there is nothing in the condition of the country to prevent his doing so; nor we could produce no better proof of this than the statements and admissions of the *Hindoo Patriot*, that notwithstanding the increase in the population, the large exports of produce and the fall in the price of silver, the cultivation of the land is increasing and trade is being stimulated. Prices have risen, remarks the *Patriot* and adds:—"But the rise in prices has undoubtedly benefitted the mass of the population. It cannot be denied that generally the ryot is now better fed, better housed, and better clothed. The artizan class, though chiefly depending on their labour, have not suffered much. With the rise in prices has come a rise in their wages. The extension of railways and other public works, the multiplication of manufactories, and the expansion of agricultural industry have combined to cause a demand for labour of which they have not been slow to take advantage. The general standard of living for the mass of the population has also improved."

THE *Pioneer*:—The Patiala Council of Regency has most loyally offered to place two thousand fully equipped soldiers, cavalry, artillery and infantry, at the disposal of the British Government for service in Afghanistan. The offer has been supplemented by another from the Rajahs of Jhind and Nabha, who propose to furnish each one thousand men. The States of Bhawalpur, Kapurthala, Maler Kotla, Faridkot, Chamba and Sirmoor have also put forward their claims to share in the spirit of loyalty which appears genuine and universal at the present moment in the Punjab. It is not improbable that our Government will accept this proffered assistance as soon as war is declared; and a force of some eight thousand Punjab levies will in all likelihood assemble before long in the neighbourhood of Hassan Abdal as a feeder, when required, to the regular army ahead. Such a contingent will be most valuable as a reinforcement to the line regiments, for keeping open our communications in rear, escorting treasure and ammunition, holding strategical points, and afterwards, when properly drilled and disciplined, for actually taking part in the more serious manœuvres in front of the enemy. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of such a force in a military or political point of view; and we doubt not, though we have no special information on the subject, that the same thirst for distinction under British leadership extends to the princes of Rajpootana and all over India generally. We trust no delay will arise in placing these auxiliaries under the guidance of English officers of ability and tact, so that no time may be lost in organizing and perfecting the different columns as far as possible. There are many military men in civil employ eminently suited for such an important duty and, as a good deal of delicate handling will be necessary, by men accustomed to deal with natives, there seems no reason why the scheme should not be carried out in its entirety, without indenting on the Commander-in-Chief for regimental officers, who, during the present crisis, are already too few for the important duties required of them.

THE *Madras Times*, writing on the subject of the disposal of the balance of the Mansion House Famine Fund, says:—"We trust the General Committee will pay no heed whatever to this suggestion of funding a portion of the balance, which only amounts to one lakh; while it may be taken for granted that the Committee which has spent eighty-one lakhs discreetly will not squander the eighty-second. The reason why a small portion of the fund raised in Madras for Bengal in 1874 was funded was that no distress remained upon which it could be expended. Here, in Madras, at this juncture, things are very different, and it would be little less than a misappropriation of charitable funds to lock up a portion of what is yet in hand, in Government paper. In Bengal, no balance was funded. The whole available sum was divided amongst institutions which had taken charge of orphans. That is the precedent which, we submit, the General Committee should follow, and not the one referred to by the *Mail*, which suited circumstances which do not now exist. We believe there are over a thousand orphans now supported out of the Relief Fund; the managers of the orphanages in which they are gathered look to the Relief Committee alone for maintenance. If the balance is divided among these, we are assured there would not be more than eighteen months' support, if indeed there would be so much, whilst the orphans must be kept, on an average, six years. All that can be done for the orphans out of the Relief Fund should be done. We think it would be wrong, under the circumstances, to fund a single rupee, and we hope the General Committee, when the subject comes before them, will see the reasonableness of a proposal preventing this, which we have no doubt will be made. We of this generation are not called upon to provide a 'nucleus' for a future famine relief subscription. Each famine should stand on its own bottom. As a matter of fact, the Rs. 20,000 put in Government paper in 1874, though placed to the credit of the '77 Famine Fund, has not been realised, and, as a 'nucleus,' was entirely unnecessary. It will be useful now to divide among the orphanages. The public, in a time of famine, do not need a 'nucleus' to impel them to give, as some birds require to be deceived by a sham egg being put into their nest to induce them to 'lay.' Whilst there are famine orphans unprovided for, not a word ought to be heard about buying Government paper from the Famine Relief Fund."

A DEFENCE OF BUDDHISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The theory of evolution is amusingly illustrated by the wide discussions on men and things, earthly and divine, which have followed the Rev. Mr. Lewis' hospitable exhortations about the exclusion of non-communicating persons from the dinner tables of the orthodox Christians. Many of the problems have been common topics of dispute from the dawn of thought; and will probably remain to vex the spiritual and metaphysical man in future ages "far on in summers that we shall not see." Into that caldron I am unfitted to infuse any fresh ingredients; but I may place before your readers a few of the opinions expressed by some distinguished men regarding the Buddhists and their religion and conduct which the Bombay writers join in deriding. I know that "W. W." has published an eloquent pamphlet, exposing them; and that the Rev. Mr. Lewis has had the boldness to allude in sneering and disparaging terms to the faith and practice which most nearly resemble those of Christendom.

Max Müller says—"The most important element of the Buddhist reform has always been its social and moral code, not its metaphysical theories. That moral code, taken by itself, is one of the most perfect which the world has ever known."

The Right Reverend P. Bigandet, Bishop of Ramatha and Vicar Apostolic of Ava and Pegu, has performed a great service to the learned world by translating the Life or Legend of Gautama as known to the Burmese. He is the head of the Catholic Church in British and Native Burma, and has more acquaintance with the subject and the people than any European now in Burma. When giving the palm to Christianity, the venerable Bishop does not discredit the excellences of Buddhism. He says—"It may be said in favour of Buddhism that no philosophico-religious system has ever upheld, to an equal degree, the notions of a saviour and deliverer, and the necessity of his mission for procuring the salvation, in a Buddhist sense, of man. The rôle of Buddhism, from beginning to end is that of a deliverer, who preaches a law designed to secure to man the deliverance from all the miseries he is labouring under." Again—"The Christian system and the Buddhist one, though differing from each other in their respective objects and ends, as much as truth from error, have, it must be confessed, many features of an astonishing resemblance. There are many moral precepts equally commanded and enforced by both creeds. It will not be deemed rash to assert that most of the moral truths prescribed by the Gospel are to be met with in the Buddhist scriptures. * * If the end aimed at by the followers of Buddha is widely different from that which the disciples of Christ strive to obtain, the means prescribed for the attainment of these two ends are, in many respects, very much similar to each other. Both agree to teach man to combat, to conquer, and master the passions of his heart, to make reason predominant over sense, mind over matter, to root up from his heart every affection for the things of this world, and to practise the virtues required for the attainment of these great objects."

All through the Legend, the comments of the venerable Bishop are those, not of an antagonist who can admit no good in his opponent, but of a priest of great spiritual insight, trained to feel with and not to scoff at the longings of mankind to see some hope beyond the life of the day. It is not uncommon in Burma to see the youth who aspires to be a monk escorted to the monastery, riding on a horse, attended by a retinue of friends; thus the people show their preference for the spiritual over the temporal. The custom is an imitation of Gautama's return from his garden to the palace, which he soon quitted, despising all the seductions thrown in his way. In commenting on that celebrated scene and the voluptuous surroundings from which the youthful redeemer fled, the Bishop writes—"They set out in vivid colours the firmness of purpose and irresistible determination of his soul in following up his vocation to a holier mode of life; and what is yet more wonderful, the very objects that were designed to enslave him became the instruments which helped him in gaining and ascertaining his liberty. Magnificent is indeed the spectacle, offered by a young Prince, remaining unmoved in the midst of the most captivating, soul-stirring, and heart melting attractions; sitting coolly on his couch and looking with indifference, nay, with disgust, on the crowd of sleeping beauties." He then goes on to show how, emerging from this temptation, the holy being remained to the close of life spotless, innocent, and pure, resisting with unswerving fortitude the incessant attacks and promises of Mara, a sort of Prince of the powers of the air. We are at once reminded of the scene in the Paradise Regained, and the allusion to the incident

When he, surnamed of Africa, refused
In his prime youth the fair Iberian maid.

Again, in discussing the beautiful resemblances between the two religions, Bishop Bigandet says—"Religious institutions always bear the stamp of the religious ideas that have given rise to them. In reading the particulars of the life of the last Buddha Gautama, it is impossible not to feel reminded of many circumstances relating to our Saviour's life, such as it has been sketched out by the Evangelists."

It is a favourite habit of our countrymen to sneer at the monastic life anywhere, without reflecting on the use of monasteries in mediæval time, or, in barbarous countries, to-day. In Upper Burma now, and in British Burma till lately, the whole instruction of the children was given by the monks. In a great many places the monastic schools are largely attended still. I lately, in a very remote town, visited a convent where three sisters who had devoted themselves to the religious life were usefully engaged in teaching the little girls to read, write, and sew. The building had lately been repaired at great expense by the villagers, who regard such expenses as matters of religious duty, and who cheerfully encountered debt for the purpose. The native clergy is supported solely or almost wholly by voluntary contributions; the more pious, and of these there are large numbers, go forth every morning taking what is freely offered them in the way of food and clothing. The rules laid down by Gautama are to this day observed; one meets the yellow-robed procession every morning, and sees every day the smiling women giving their doles of rice and plantains to the men who ask for nothing. The Catholic clergy in Burma imitate their poverty, or, I ought rather to say, follow the divine commands set forth in the 9th Chapter of Mathew; and I suppose this is one reason for the great respect everybody pays to a poor but learned priest on his Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 a month. Of them it may be said that the servant is not greater than his Lord. One notable feature of a Buddhist revival last century was the return of the clergy to the apostolic poverty.

The Bishop admits that Buddhism has been preserved in great purity in Burma. Having satisfied us with the excellence of its rules, he tells us how they are taught. "As soon as boys are able to read, religious books are put in their hands. During all the time they remain at school, they go over the books that have a direct reference to religion. They, without being aware of it, imbibe religious notions and become acquainted with some parts of the religious creed, particularly with what relates to Gautama's preceding and past existence. When people assemble together either in the Zayats, on the occasion of festival days, or at home, on other occasions, particularly on the days following the deaths of some relatives, one or several elders read some passage of their scriptures, and thereby supply topics for conversation of a religious turn. This state of things originates almost entirely from the early education received in the monasteries, at the hands of their masters, the phongyees. It powerfully contributes to popularize and foster religious notions, whilst it indirectly heightens and brightens in the eyes of the people the position of the Religious."

The Bishop in a series of Essays has decribed these phongyees or monks, and it is well that this service should have been done by one who in his own church has so large experience. A Protestant has more prejudices and fewer qualifications for the office. While admitting that ignorance and indolence are common enough, our Bishop says—"To keep up their respectability before the public, the Rahans assume an air of dignity and reserve. They avoid all that could lead them into dissipation. Exterior continence is generally observed, and though there are occasional trespasses, it would be unfair to lay on them generally the charge of incontinence. Their life so far may be considered as exemplary." In this difficult department of human conduct, as "W. W." calls it, this is sufficient praise. Anything more would be incredible. Let me add that there are many rules for the discipline of the conduct, and the thoughts whence conduct springs.

Lest an erroneous impression should arise, I must say that the Burman belief is not a religion of gloom. The notion of Nirvana is tempered by its extreme distance, and by a great variety of beliefs in good and bad spirits, which are to the Buddhism of the scriptures what the saints and angels and devils are to the Gospel among the people of Calabria and Spain. There are no more cheerful scenes than those on which the whole people assemble to worship at the lofty golden pagodas. Verily, their "religion never was designed to make their pleasures less;" it softens and mellows them; and owing to the noble position the women hold in all Burmese society (in Thibet and Siam it is, I believe, the same) the whole worship is crowded with kind and tender sentiment; the mother teaching her little child to pray while the father bends lovingly down. Among such people one hears the sentiment, "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go to the house of the Lord."

I now turn to Siam, the neighbouring kingdom, and will quote from the "Wheel of the Law," translated by Mr. Alabaster, an interpreter in our Consulate at Bankok. The book is the Legend of Gautama in Siamese; it is almost the same as that of Burma, but more flowery and ornate; for instance, the story of the immaculate conception of Queen Maia is more lavishly adorned. She had no pain during the pregnancy; the holy Buddha was fully conscious long before his birth: "Maia's body became clear and brilliant, so that she and her child could see each other through it, even as the red thread can be seen through the bright pearls threaded on it." Mr. Alabaster is, on the whole, an apologist for the Siamese Buddhism. The modern or enlightened Buddhist is, he tells us, "a deeply religious man, but his ideas of religion differ so much from English ideas that it is difficult to state them without giving offence." Here is one experience of a Siamese Prince, who was a distinguished *litterateur*. "One night I expounded to him part of the Sermon on the Mount, and he seemed so pleased with those beautiful maxims that I thought him half a Christian, and hoped soon to convert him. Then it was that he told me of the beauty of Buddha's teachings, and shewed me how hopeless was the task which the missionaries had undertaken in his country." The theology is different from that of Hippo and Geneva—"We do not find an Athanasian creed; for, so far as this book enlightens us, we find that the Buddhist speaks of heaven rather than hell, and never thinks of such uncharity as to damn everlastingly those who differ with him." Far from excluding a heretic from the dinner the Buddhists rejoice to offer a comforting meal to the tired or hungry European, as many of us can gratefully testify. Rectors in England usually pity the Buddhists because the word *nirvana* means blowing out. But Max Müller has told us not to be entrapped by etymologies nor to give to so spiritual a word its mere Sanskrit meaning, which error is equivalent to supposing the Christian *heaven* to be a mere loft somewhere in the sky, because etymologically the word means *heaved up*. In Burma the Sanskrit meaning is not strictly adhered to. In Siam the word is not used by the people—what they hope for is swarga or heaven, not mere extinction or absorption. Their question is not, how shall it be defined, but how shall it be attained? To sum up Mr. Alabaster's estimate—"Buddhism does not seem to be inelastic or unsuitable to civilisation, and judged on the charges laid against it by M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire, it appears to me to stand at least as well as its numerically greatest spiritual rival, Roman Catholicism. * * I have lived long among Buddhists, and have experienced much kindness among them. Above all things I have found them exceedingly tolerant. In recognition of their hospitality, tolerance, and other good qualities, I have, I am tempted this defence of them and their opinions."

Changing from a diplomat to a clergyman, let us next listen to Dr. Samuel Beal, a chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet and author of "A Catena of Buddhist Scriptures from the Chinese." When considering the serious question whether Satan invented the Buddhist ritual as a cunning imitation of the Catholic ritual of Europe in order to deceive souls, he is too candid and pure to impute an origin of such doubtful respectability to the outcome of the religion—*i.e.*, its morality. Says Dr. Beal, "This much however, must be said, that the morality of Buddhism, forbids us to associate that part of the system with any such influence. It has been said (by Marco Polo) of the founder of this faith—'Si fuisset Christianus, fuisset apud Deum maximus factus;' and in every direction we find similar observations being extorted even from unwilling lips, in consideration of the simplicity and the purity of the moral precepts and practical rules of this religion." Dr. Beal then philosophises and opines that the Buddhist religion was like that Jewish, part of the divine plan for the education of the world. "Primitive Buddhism, then, is just this, a revulsion from degraded and unsatisfying ceremonial worship to a moral conviction that life and its pleasures are insufficient to satisfy the cravings of the heart; and that virtue is the only road to happiness." Dr. Beal also dissipates the common delusion that because *nirvana* means in Sanskrit *blowing out* the millions of China care for nothing else in the present day. The present popular belief is in Kwan Yin, the deliverer or rescuer, who is called the son of Amitabha and appears to be the Eternal God, manifested as the Word, but who assumes the functions of a Saviour, and to whom prayers are put forth in the same tenor as in Christendom to the Son of God and the Blessed Virgin.

The people of Thibet believe that the great Pope known as the Teshu Lama is an incarnation of the Buddhisatwa Amitabha. The Teshu Lama is second only to the Dalai Lama, and in the time of Warren Hastings (and we believe still) he was the chief Ruler of the part of Thibet adjoining Bhutan. It was to him that Hastings sent an envoy, Mr. Bogle, in 1774, who stayed a good while with the Teshu Lama as guest. I will extract a few of Mr. Bogle's remarks. He says—"His disposition is open, candid, and generous. I endeavoured to find out in his character those defects which are inseparable from humanity, but he is so universally beloved that I had no success, and not a man could find in his heart to speak ill of him." The Lama was even tolerant enough to feed the Hindu gosains and Mussalman fakirs who came to his Court. "For although the genius of the religion of Muhammad is hostile to that of the Lama, yet he is possessed of much Christian charity." A heretic would by no means wish Mr. Lewis to be made Pope. Says Bogle—"The Lama used to send a priest to me every morning with some bread and tea, or some boiled rice and chopped mutton. He is entirely master of his own affairs, his views are liberal and enlarged, and he wishes, as every great man wishes, to extend his consequence. From his pacific character, and from the turn of his mind, naturally humane and generous, he is averse to war and bloodshed. He is generous and charitable, and is universally beloved and venerated by the Thibetans, the Kalmucks, and by a great part of the Chinese. The character I give of him may appear partial; but I received it in much stronger colours from his own subjects, from the Kashmiris and from the fakirs; and I will confess I never knew a man whose manners pleased me so much, or for whom upon so short an acquaintance I had half the heart's liking." This Lama was eager to establish trading intercourse between Thibet and Bengal, and promised to aid the Company in introducing a Mission to China. Warren Hastings built for him a Buddhist temple on the banks of the Ganges The Teshu Lama died at Pekin, where he was received with great honours by the great Emperor Kien-lung in 1779. His opinions and Mr. Bogle's were somewhat alike. Mr. Bogle informed him that we esteemed a good and pious man of whatever religion he might be." The Lama, after inquiring whether we be loved that God was born three times, observed, charitably, "that we all worshipped the same God, but under different names, and all aimed at the same object, though we pursued different ways."

In an article printed in the last year's journal of the *Bombay Asiatic Society*, Mr. Rehatsek has given much account of the dreadful atrocities committed in Asia by Chengiz Khan and his descendants and generals, barbarians who delighted in laying waste whole countries and slaughtering the inhabitants of great cities without regard to age or sex. These men who governed from Vienna and Constantinople to the Chinese wall, and who returned insolent replies to the well meant embassies of the Popes, only surrendered their wolfish nature when the winning gentleness of Sakya Muni's religion had changed their dispositions. Let Mr. Rehatsek tell us what kind of men Buddhist missionaries had to encounter in Central Asia. Here are the Mongol commanders: "The horrible slaughter committed in Bokhara, Samarkand, Balkh, and in nearly every other place taken is perhaps the most convincing proof that these wolfish and bloodthirsty fiends were void of all religious sentiments. Their usual custom was to drive all the inhabitants in herds out of a city as soon as it was taken, to surround them and to massacre them even to the number of thirty or forty thousand at once, after picking out some handsome women, some artizans and other persons whose services could be utilized. The city being thus emptied of its people and wealth was set on fire. In the taking of Tirmed a woman was about to be slain but pleaded for mercy, and confessed that she had swallowed some pearls, which she would give her captors if they consented to spare her life, whereupon they immediately ripped open not only herself but all the persons whom they had killed, and they made it a practice ever afterwards." No wonder that Mr. Rehatsek is surprised at the success of the missionaries sent by the Lama among these savage Mongols; it is, indeed, "incomprehensible how they zealously submitted to a religion inculcating gentleness and kindness to all created beings." After the usual imputation, made on what authority I know not, that the Buddhist monks support every kind of deceitful superstition, the writer says—"The most practical argument, however, in favour of Buddhism is, that it wrought in course of time a complete change in the character of the Eastern Mongols who adopted it, and converted them from ferocious robbers into gentle and peaceable men." The Lamas succeeded where St. Louis of France and the Pope Innocent IV. failed.

Whatever may have been the misdeeds of the religious orders satirised by such writers as Chaucer and Boccaccio, the Catholic Church has always alleged as one of its brightest glories that it subdued the violence of European princes and protected the rising civilization. The same merit must be conceded to Buddhism: the gentleness of its gospel most assuredly rules the lives and forms the characters of hundreds of thousands in Burma and Siam, and I believe, also in Thibet, exactly as Christianity has penetrated the whole social life of such countries as Belgium or Italy. Judged by the standard of Mr. Lewis, St. Augustine, and many distinguished Dominicans and even Popes or despots like Henry VIII, the Lamas are able and enlightened princes, in theocracies tolerance being the chief virtue of a prince.

Many of us, especially among the clergy, are still making bricks in Egypt, and are held in bondage to old intellectual fallacies. Some doubtless would fence their dinner tables from the profane, just as gargoyles outside the Gothic churches imaged the maxim, "without are dogs:" just as at Mount Sinai the Jews ordained that if even a beast touched their mountain he should be stoned or thrust through with a dart. But as St. Paul observes (Hebrews Xii. 22,) we have come to something better, to a *civitas Dei*, to a heavenly Jerusalem as distinguished from the material Zion. I do not suppose that the Rev. Mr Lewis would like to be the doorkeeper of "that high capital," yet none but a Cerberus would exclude Plato or Aristotle or Shakespeare or Galileo or the Teshu Lama on any such technical ground as the want of baptism. In a plea for more charitable judgment of the motives and actions of men of other churches than our own, Dean Stanley has lately in the plainest terms preached the doctrine that the manifestation of the divine virtues is not compressed into the Anglican or any other one Church, but that the parable in the 25th chapter of Mathew must be interpreted as allowing that goodness of all kinds will meet with the divine approval. I allude to a recent article on the Eucharist in the *Nineteenth Century*. The people who are called just, and whose kindness meets with the reward of the kingdom, are, as the Dean points out, people who never heard of Christ at all.

I would suggest, then, that it were a more spiritual as well as more politic tactic to treat the other moral religions of the world with a finer courtesy, and to follow Bishop Bigandet, Mr. Alabaster, and Mr. Bogle in applauding the excellences of a good moral practice rather than to imitate those Voltairian writers who love to dig up the metaphysical and theological basis on which old and settled religions repose. Such dogmas are like the Christian, but have the advantage of being older. Any arguments forged to show the Maia's miraculous conception and gestation of Gautama are mere legend will undoubtedly be utilized some other day in offensive war on Christianity. Any attack on Buddhist ceremonial or morals as the works of the devil or of man will furnish an equally inconvenient precedent. Our heavy artillery ought rather to be employed against those scorners of all supernatural statements, who in Europe are actively and incessantly attacking the common foundation of all revealed religions. As logical men, we should not forget that what we say does not touch infinite facts. The distance between the earth and the sun remains the same, unaffected by all our predicates; and if our Athanasian creed differs from the three cardinal points of Buddhism, we need not dwell too much on the marks of difference; our finite assertions cannot in one jot or tittle affect the reality, and we may leave Divinity alone. Our notions distort the absolute:—"Life, like a dome of many coloured glass, stains the white radiance of eternity."

On the more practical question of morals, it is to me incomprehensible how Mr. Lewis or any other writer can suppose that open aspersion of Buddhism will result in good. They may succeed in making the Burmans disbelievers, just as the enmities of Christianity have succeeded in Europe. But as Mr. Greg asked not long ago—"When you have sapped the religion away, will not the morality founded on it go too?" Buddhism is not debased with vile practices as some other religions are, and the question is as pertinent here as when asked in relation to the Catholic faith in Southern Europe. A great writer, Mr. Alfred Lyall, now Foreign Secretary to the Indian Government, has lately given words to the uneasiness of many thoughtful officers who doubt whether even in India we should so persistently ignore, if not contemn, the hoary religions which still rule the lives and motives of men. Will it be contended that we have given a new morality—I mean anything distinguishable from the Penal Code? Has any nation, ancient or modern, taken its spiritual life from its Old Bailey? or been suckled in ethics by policemen?

Yet this sapping of the religious ethics is already causing serious evil in Burma. One of the five great commands of Buddhism is abstinence from such things as liquor, ganja, and bhang. The kindred vice of gambling is also strictly discouraged. The province of Pegu was conquered in 1852, since when the Government has of course approached more and more to that cold, indifferent type which Sir Sumner Maine once approvingly called the atheistic. The religion, the priests, the monasteries, and the ritual are more and more discredited and less understood. The people of course will never take their views of religious and moral things from a few police magistrates and police superintendents who are usually employed in punishing them. What is the result? Gambling is becoming alarmingly common, and is not only the origin of much social misery, but a frequent road to crime. Drink is also on the increase. To cope with the moral evil, the only institution is the police. A law is passed which allows houses to be searched by day and night, and the men and women found inside to be carried off to prison. The Police Inspector General wishes to extend his surveillance to the most secluded places, and to arrest people who open a pack of cards under a tree in the jungle. The last report contains a complaint that the Judicial Commissioner has retarded this curious moral endeavour by ruling that a jungle is not a public place. I mention these facts as they illustrate one danger of the atheistic government. That all card playing should be treated as immoral, and that the police should become the custodians of a people's ethics, are astounding theories. I ask "W. W." whether there is no danger to the public liberty involved in the replacement of morality by severe police rules, and the introduction of a set of spies instead of the established clergy, who, as Bishop Bigandet noted in 1866 (already quoted above), did exercise a useful control over people's minds. Let us not be too severe on the order, however much the intolerance or unguarded words of a few members may offend those more gentle and equitable minds who judge of men by their fruits, and who avoid the unkindness of attacking whole classes or communities.

The Rev. Mr. Lewis is aware that the Prayer Book gives a sort of spiritual meaning to some of the grotesque and rather revolting ceremonies of the ancient Jews, treating them as types which showed, or may I not say concealed, the heavenly mysteries. It is easier to take this sympathetic view of the pleasanter, less offensive rites of the Buddhists, whom the slaughter and disembowelment of sheep and pigeons would grievously annoy. What I believe the praying multitude look for is the holy Buddha—who,

Ransomer from death and light from shade,
Comes with his presence now his saints to aid.

The two great images represent him in the attitudes he used on the occasion when under the Bodi tree he attained the Buddhaship, and when about to die he reclined as he gave his last counsels to his beloved disciples. A tree is known by its fruits, and we need only contrast the thriving, enlightened, happy people of Burma with those of the Deccan, or Hindustan, or Mysore to realize the enormous injury done to Indian civilization when the persecuting Brahmans disestablished the purer Church of Asoka.

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47	0	50 0 FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	49 0	52 0
29	12	... WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales' per hamper of 24 half-pints	31 0	...
40	4	43 0 FINE DRY SPARKLING	42 0	45
30	8	... CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadvie's) light, particularly dry	32 0	...
24	0	... FINEST SPARKLING SAUMUR	25 0	...

			SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.			
42	0	44	8 HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	44	0	46 8
32	12	35	0 HOCK, SPARKLING RUDESHEIMER, very choice	34	0	36 8
28	12	...	HOCK, excellent Wine	30	0	...
42	0	44	8 MOSELLE, NONPAREIL (extra quality)	44	0	46 8
32	12	35	0 MOSELLE, MUSCATEL (very choice)	34	0	36 8
28	12	...	MOSELLE, excellent Wine	30	0	...

			STILL GERMAN WINES.			
6	4	48	4 HOCK, JOHANNISBERGER, superior	48	8	50 8
38	12	...	,, MARCOBRUNNER	40	8	...
32	8	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	34	0	...
28	12	30	8 HOCK, RUDESHEIMER, mellow	30	0	32 0
24	8	26	0 ,, HOCHHEIMER, fine flavoured	25	0	27 0
18	12	21	8 ,, LAUBENHEIMER, light, refreshing	19	8	22 8
25	8	27	4 RED HOCK, ASSMANHAUSER	26	8	28 8
29	4	...	STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL, most pleasing Wine	30	8	...
29	12	31	8 MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate superior flavour	31	0	33 0

			PORT.			
35	0	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)	36	8	...
25	4	27	4 INVALID'S full-bodied, gold Capsule	26	8	28 8
21	8	22	8 DESSERT WINE, superior black seal, soft and mature	22	8	23 8
18	12	20	12 AN EXCELLENT WINE, red seal	19	8	21 8
23	8	...	St. MARTIN'S MALAGA, SACRAMENTAL WINE	23	8	...

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Duty paid prices are:—

Per doz. Rs. a.			Per doz. Rs. a.
Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	*		25 8
,, in Flasks			13 12
,, Half Flasks			8 4
White Capsule, delicate flavour	**		27 8
,, in Flasks			14 12
Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	***		31 0
,, in Flasks			16 0
Black Capsule, superior old, pale	****		34 0
,, in Flasks			18 0
Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old			44 0
RUM, the finest old Jamaica			22 0
,, fine "Pineapple"			20 0
GIN, London Old Tom, first quality			22 0
FIELD'S GIN			22 0
WHISKY, Scotch, fine old extra quality			25 8
,, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure			23 0
GENEVA, in flasks, the best			18 0
SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial			18 0

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CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
Cognac, * * * *		14 4
,, * * * *		12 4
,, * *		10 4
,, *		9 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal.	Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 ,,	,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. 4 ,,	,, 4 0 ,,

Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

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CASH. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
48	0	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	48 0	50 0
46	8	48 8 CHARTREUSE GREEN, per Bottle	7 0	...
6	12	... Do. YELLOW ,,	6 0	...
5	12	...	6 0	...
50	4	54 4 MARASCHINO DE ZARA, best	52 0	56 0
46	8	... NOYEAU DE MARTINIQUE	48 0	...
36	8	... CREME DE NOYEAU	38 0	...
37	0	39 0 CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	38 8	40
19	12	... ORANGE BITTERS, best	20 8	...
29	4	... "KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	30 8	...
...	27	0 ASSORTED LIQUEURS, Choice	...	28

July, 1878.

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LIQUEUR:—		
Maraschino di Zara	,,	36 do. large bot.
Do. do	,,	38 per 2 doz pints
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Eugène Oliquot Reims	,,	40 per doz. qts.
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BRANDY:—		
Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	Rs.	20 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	,,	22 p. case 2 doz. flasks.
Do. do. *Star Cognac	,,	22 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	,,	24 p. case 2 doz flasks.
Muller Frère's Cognac	,,	20 per doz. Qts.
Fromy and Rogéo's well known, and waterproof capsules, the Tents I have received from the

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1878.

THE AFGHAN OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE following official papers concerning our late relations with Kabul were published in a *Gazette of India Extraordinary* last Saturday :—

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.—NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL, No. 86P.

Camp, Lahore, the 30th November 1878.

READ the following papers :—

Letter from His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Amir of Kabul, dated 14th August 1878.

Letter from His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Amir of Kabul, dated 23rd August 1878.

Letter from His Highness the Amir of Kabul to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated 6th October 1878.

Letter from His Highness the Amir of Kabul, to His Hignees the Viceroy, dated 6th October 1878.

Letter from His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Amir of Kabul, dated 29th October 1878.

Report by His Excellency Sir N. Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., late Envoy Extraordinary to Kabul, dated 12th October 1878, with Appendices.

RESOLUTION.—In September last, His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Neville Chamberlain accepted the charge of an urgent and important Mission which the Viceroy of India desired to send to the Amir of Kabul.

2. Sir Neville Chamberlain reached Peshawur on the 12th September, and placed himself in direct preliminary correspondence with the Amir's officers stationed upon the frontier, to whom it was necessary to give notice of his movements, and from whom their instructions in regard to his passage beyond the British border would be elicited. The general tenor of this correspondence, with the principal events and circumstances attending the departure of the Mission from Peshawur, and its withdrawal in consequence of the armed resistance offered at Ali Musjid by the Amir's officers, are described in Sir Neville Chamberlain's subjoined Report of his proceedings. This Report, with appendices containing subsidiary reports by Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins and Major Cavagnari, is now published for general information.

3. The communications which passed, early in September, between the Amir's Minister at Kabul and the British officers at Peshawur, had indicated clearly the Amir's desire to withhold, or to adjourn indefinitely, any decisive expression of his intentions regarding the free passage of the Mission through the Khyber Pass and its safe conduct to Kabul. This free passage and safe conduct Their Highness the Amir had been specially asked to give by the Viceroy's letter of the 14th August, which is appended to the present Resolution.

4. Under these circumstances, as the departure of the Mission could not be indefinitely delayed, the Commissioner at Peshawur had been authorized to intimate by a letter to the Amir's Minister, that the object of the Mission which was about to leave Peshawur for Kabul was friendly, but that a denial of free passage would bring matters to an issue between the two States. And the Amir's officers upon the road to Kabul had received notice of what had been written to the Minister.

5. Upon receipt, therefore, by the Government of India of intelligence that Major Cavagnari's demand for passage at Ali Musjid had elicited a determined refusal, leaving no doubt that the Amir's officials were acting under orders to stop the Mission by force, Sir Neville Chamberlain was immediately recalled by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council from Jamrud to Peshawur, and the Mission was dissolved. The general instructions from the Government of India, under which Sir Neville Chamberlain assumed charge of the Mission, required him to return if his passage should at any point be opposed by armed or hostile demonstration on the part of persons responsible to the Kabul Government: and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council entirely approves of the course taken by Sir Neville Chamberlain adhering to these orders under circumstances which required much judgment and self-control.

6. The Viceroy of India, in selecting, as his Envoy to Kabul, Sir Neville Chamberlain—a General officer of high rank and distinction, who is personally known to the Amir Shere Ali Khan—desired not only to indicate the special importance of the Mission, but also to signify his wish to treat with marked courtesy the Chief of the Afghan people. But the Amir's refusal to permit the British Envoy to pass his first outpost placed at once beyond doubt his intentions towards the Mission, and has released the British Government from all responsibility for his final failure of their endeavours to preserve friendly relations, and to establish a good understanding with the present Ruler of Kabul.

7. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council fully recognizes the ability and tact which were shown by Sir Neville Chamberlain under circumstances involving peculiar difficulty and great responsibility. Sir Neville Chamberlain's selection for a Mission of special political importance has been completely justified; and he has added another to the many services which he has rendered to the Government of India.

8. His Excellency in Council also desires to place on record his appreciation of the tact and courage displayed at Ali Musjid by Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins and Major Cavagnari in a critical and somewhat hazardous position.

9. The Amir's subsequent replies, dated 6th October 1878, to the letters from the Viceroy of India of the 14th and the 23rd August, and the final letter of the Viceroy of India to the Amir, dated 29th October, which has remained unanswered—are also herewith published for general information.

ORDER.—Ordered that the papers cited in the preamble of the Resolution be accordingly published.

By order, &c.,
A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Viceroy's letters to the Amir and his reply, and the English *ultimatum*, have already been published.

SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN'S REPORT.

Dated Simla, 12th October 1878.

From—His Excellency Sir Neville Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., late Envoy Extraordinary to Kabul, To—A. C. Lyall, Esquire, Secretary to the Govt. of India, Foreign Department.

My several confidential telegrams and letters which I despatched from Peshawur, placed His Excellency the Viceroy in early possession of all that was taking place; but it now remains for me to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a more formal and connected report of the proceedings of the Mission. I regret that indisposition since my return to Simla has prevented my discharging this duty at an earlier date.

2. On the 7th September you communicated to me the instructions of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council and on the following morning I left Simla.

3. I reached Peshawur on the evening of the 12th, and at once placed myself in communication with Major Waterfield, the Commissioner, and also with Major Cavagnari, who was then specially charged with the conduct of our intercourse with Kabul and with the Afridi tribes.

4. The position of affairs at that time was as follows:—The Mission was directed to leave Peshawur on the 16th, or as soon after as possible, so as to reach Kabul about the end of the month, by which time the full period of mourning and of the Fast (Ramzan) would have ended. This was also the time named by the Minister as the period when His Highness the Amir of Kabul would be able to attend to State affairs. Major Cavagnari, in obedience to instructions previously communicated to him by His Excellency the Viceroy, was then in course of arranging with the independent Khaibari tribes for the safe conduct of the Mission through the Pass as far as Ali Musjid, at which place it would come into contact with, and under the protection of the officers of His Highness the Amir of Kabul. This was, in fact, to follow the course adopted in the case of the Nawab Ghulam Hassan Khan, who had been previously sent to Kabul, to convey to the Amir a letter of condolence from His Excellency the Viceroy on the loss of the Heir-Apparent, and also a letter to announce the coming of the Mission.

5. Arrangements with the independent tribes always take time; but all seemed to be going on satisfactorily, when, on the morning of the 14th, intimation was brought to Major Cavagnari that Faiz Muhammad Khan, the Commandant of the Amir's troops stationed at Ali Musjid, had sent in to Peshawur to summon back to the Pass all the Khaibari Maliks, or headmen, who were then in course of negotiating with Major Cavagnari. The Maliks applied to Major Cavagnari to know what course they should adopt, as they felt that, if they disobeyed, they would risk the loss of the allowance they were then in receipt of from the Amir.

6. This action on the part of the Amir's officials was most discourteous, if not hostile; for the occupation of Ali Musjid by the Amir's troops had been of long duration, whilst indeed it could at no time have been carried out had the measure been objected to by the Government of India. It was, however, impossible that such occupation could, under any circumstances, be accepted by the British Government as being allowed to interfere with, or to become a bar to, our right to hold independent relations with these tribes, or to interfere in any manner with our previously existing relations with them.

7. The Afridi mountains border the Peshawur Valley for many miles. The trade of the tribes is also exclusively with that Valley and with our subjects. We have, therefore, continual intercourse and dealings with each other; and, in the main, we live together in friendly relations.

8. Whilst it was quite beyond reason to accept the position now assumed by Faiz Muhammad Khan, still, so great was the desire not to give the Amir any plausible ground of complaint, that the course was adopted of addressing to Faiz Muhammad a courteous and friendly letter [copy annexed] explaining to him the object of the Mission, and our motive for arranging with the Pass men for its safe conduct as far as Ali Musjid.

9. The purport of this letter was explained by Major Cavagnari to the Maliks, who fully understood and approved of its conciliatory nature, and expressed themselves as willing to abide by the result. They were further told that up to that time it was considered that their previous arrangements with the Amir were held to be in force; that nothing had occurred to put an end to them; but that if the Amir, because of their relations with us stopped their allowance, it would then be continued to them by the British Government.

10. I, at this period, wrote to His Excellency the Viceroy that I was not sanguine of receiving a satisfactory answer, for I felt that a man in a subordinate position like that held by Faiz Muhammad, would never dare assume the responsibility of acting as he had done without orders, and that, therefore, he had most probably only carried out the instructions he had received from Kabul. However, the object of the Mission was to promote peace, and to bring about, if it was possible, a return to friendly and close relations with the Amir, so that I still urged that all reasonable delay should be overlooked to give Faiz Muhammad time to refer for orders to his nearest superior—the Mir Akhor—should he consider it desirable to do so—rather than to seem to assume the position of forcing on matters to a decisive issue sooner than was absolutely indispensable.

11. So far from Faiz Muhammad Khan feeling any embarrassment in replying to my letter, he did so at once, and I received his answer [copy annexed] late on the afternoon of the 15th. It was couched in most courteous understanding his meaning. He was a soldier in command of an outpost; had no orders to allow the Mission to pass and would stop it by force of arms is need be. The position was understood, in fact, to imply that the relations then existing between the Amir and the British Government were tantamount to a state of war; and thus all doubt was removed as to the nature of the orders given to Faiz Muhammad, or the source from which they emanated, although no mention was made in the letter extracted from his last paragraph. The Mir Akhor was, he said, just about to arrive at Ali Musjid from Dhakka: he might be the bearer of fresh instructions from Kabul; and he recommended me to send the message on to him.

12. My first impulse was to await the arrival of the Mir Akhor at Ali Musjid, and then to address him direct; but as time passed on, I felt that if the Mir Akhor's visit to Ali Musjid was of a friendly character, it would have been his first duty to have known me at once, whilst to repeat to him the assurances already made to Faiz Muhammad Khan, would be to risk placing my Government in the position of seeming to plead for privileges which belonged to it as of right.

13. News of the Mir Akhor's arrival duly reached me; and it was reported that his object, instead of being of a friendly character, was to see that Faiz Muhammad did not flinch from the execution of his orders.

14. It was now clear to me that all hopes of a peaceful advance of the Mission—except possibly upon conditions to be dictated by the Amir—were at an end; and that it only remained to carry out the orders of my Government in bringing to a decided issue whether the Amir's troops would, or would not, offer hostile opposition to the advance of the Mission.

15. If there had been any room for previous doubt as to the intention and acts of the Amir's officials stationed at Ali Musjid, the mask had now been completely thrown aside for it was well authenticated that both Faiz Muhammad Khan and the Mir Akhor were not only doing everything in their power to prevent the Afridis located nearest to us from giving us a passage, but were endeavouring to induce those sections of the tribe located beyond Ali Musjid and who were therefore more under their immediate control, to intervene between us and their clansmen, in order to thwart our negotiations with them, and to make them, under any circumstances, close the Pass to the advance of the Mission.

16. If our negotiations, which had for their object merely to enable us to have a right of way as far as Ali Musjid, were to be continued with any chance of success—or if, indeed, our right to contract engagements at all with the independent Pass tribes was to be upheld—there was now nothing left for it but for us also to throw off the reserve which, out of consideration for the Amir, had already hampered us so much in coming to terms with the Afridis, and to order the force under the control, to intervene between us and their clansmen, in order to thwart our negotiations with them, and to make them, under any circumstances, close the Pass to the advance of the Mission.

16. If our negotiations, which had for their object merely to enable us to have a right of way as far as Ali Musjid, were to be continued with any chance of success—or if, indeed, our right to contract engagements at all with the independent Pass tribes was to be upheld—there was now nothing left for it but for us also to throw off the reserve which, out of consideration for the Amir, had already hampered us so much in coming to terms with the Afridis, and to order the force under the control of His Excellency the Viceroy, the Afridi Maliks were told (on the 19th) that we were ready to deal with them independently of all other considerations—that we repeated the promise of indemnifying them for any loss they might sustain from the Amir withdrawing his allowances; and that we were, in fact, prepared, if necessary, to take over the whole Pass arrangements into our own hands for the future, and to pay them the Pass-money out of the British Treasury.

17. The day following (the 20th), the Maliks announced the assent of their tribesmen to escort the Mission to Ali Musjid, or to any nearer point until we should come into contact with the Amir's officials. And they would also, if necessary, give it safe conduct back to Jamrud. They asked for the delay of one day to enable them to make their arrangements for the security of the Pass.

18. Whilst the events above narrated were taking place, letters arrived from the Nawab. These announced his arrival at Kabul, and subsequent interviews with the Amir, and with His Highness's Ministers. At these interviews the Nawab was told of the bad humour of the Amir, because, of the evasiveness of the reply His Highness considered himself to be the victim at the hands of the Government of India, though the Amir admitted that we also might have complaints against him. The Nawab was also told that the Russian Mission was with the sanction of the Amir, and that it would be honorably sent away after the Eed, and that, as to the English Mission, it should not be pressed upon him inopportunely; but that His Highness claimed the right to have time to consider the matter as to its reception, and that if, after reflection, its reception should prove agreeable to him, he would then fix the time for its arrival, and make suitable arrangements to receive it honourably. The Nawab was made to repeat these communications in his letters and was further made to express the Minister's hope that the answers to his letters would, God willing, bring about a reconciliation between the two Governments, but that, if the British Mission started on the 18th, or without the previous sanction of the Amir, matters would assume a different aspect.

19. With reference to the above, I feel called upon to say that the Nawab was merely the bearer of the Viceroy's two letters to the Amir, and was charged to announce verbally and formally to His Highness the despatch and advent of the Mission. The Nawab had no authority otherwise to represent the British Government. He was invested with no diplomatic powers; and it was altogether beyond his province to enter into communications with the Kabul Government on State affairs. His letters, as a matter of fact, merely echoed the news or wishes—or more strictly speaking, the mere words—of the Amir; and it was manifestly no part of my duty to send answers to such communications.

20. Whatever may have been the nature of the relations entered into between the Amir and the Russian Mission—or whether His Highness' mind was made up, or not, as to any definite course of future policy—it is, I consider, beyond question that his object was to procrastinate, and to defer as long as possible being forced into giving any definite answer to the Viceroy's letters; and further, to prevent, if possible, the passage of the Mission through the few miles of the Khaibar which separate Jamrud from Ali Musjid. His Highness hoped thereby to prevent the officers of the two Governments from coming into personal contact; and his mind was made up that, if they did so before he accorded his assent for the onward passage of the Mission, it should be stopped, and stopped, if need be by force of arms and by bloodshed. The acts of His Highness' officers at Ali Musjid, His Highness' own words to the Nawab, and the words of his Minister to the same person—all bore testimony to this intention. It was tantamount to saying that if the British Government would renounce all right to independence of action, and leave it to the Amir to decide whether the Mission should be received or not, and if to be received, to leave it to him to decide the precise time, that then, at this pleasure, he would give an answer, when, if it was favourable to us, he would depute a suitable person to receive the Mission, and treat it honourably.

21. Most assuredly no Asiatic Prince has ever thus treated the British Government unless prepared to go to war; and equally certain is it that the Amir would never have thus dealt by the Russians, unless ready to trust to the same arbitrament. In fact, we have it in his own words to the Nawab, that he invited the Russian Mission—and be it remembered it came at its own appointed time—not deeming it advisable to break with the Czar.

22. On the 21st, the Mission moved to Jamrud and encamped there for the day. Major Cavagnari was deputed to ride on to Ali Musjid with a small escort, to demand from the Amir's officials permission for the advance of the Mission. A report of his interview with Faiz Muhammad Khan is annexed.* It announced the fixed intention of the Amir's authorities to oppose the passage of the Mission; and it is evident that, but for the tact displayed by Major Cavagnari at one period of the interview, even the lives of the British Officers and of their small escort were endangered.

23. This result having been reported by telegraph to the Viceroy, I early on the morning of the 22nd, received His Excellency's orders to return with the Mission to Peshawur. Before doing so, I addressed a letter [copy annexed] to Faiz Muhammed Khan at Ali Musjid informing him of the withdrawal of the Mission, and that his act would be viewed as being that of the Amir. I also sent a letter [copy annexed] to the Nawab, directing him to immediately take leave of the Amir, and to return forthwith to Peshawur.

24. As I was about to mount my horse to leave camp, I saw the friendly Afridi Maliks. I told them they had honourably discharged their engagement with us, and that their service was considered the same as if they had escorted our last baggage-animal safe under the walls of Ali Musjid. They appeared pleased at this recognition of their services; but, as my remarks drew from some of them the question as to what they should do if the Amir visited them with his displeasure because of their engagement with us, I replied without hesitation that we should take them under our protection, and would defend them to the last. This promise subsequently received the full approval and confirmation of His Excellency the Viceroy.

25. The Mission had failed—it had been turned back at the threshold of the Amir's dominions with an affront delivered before all the world. It failed, because of the Amir's indifference to any indignity imposed by him on the British Government; whilst he himself would not tolerate anything which could be strained to bear the appearance of even a slight to his kingly privileges.

26. It seems to me that a reasonable way of judging of our position will be to suppose that the Amir had come to Jamrud, to make arrangements through the Pass; and that I had received orders to return. I then would have left the Khaibaris, who had preceded me to the camp at Jamrud, to make arrangements through the Pass; and I deputed messengers to Ali Musjid to inform the Mir Akhor, and Faiz Muhammad Khan, of the withdrawal of the fort, that I, with two other British Officers, were leaving Jamrud for Ali Musjid, in order to have a personal interview with them.

4. After waiting a sufficient time at Jamrud to enable the Khaibaris and my messengers to get well ahead, I left camp and entered the Pass. On reaching Mackeson's bridge, I was met by one of my messengers, who was returning from Ali Musjid, and who informed me that Faiz Muhammad Khan had desired him to return and request the officers to halt at whatever place the messenger should meet them, and that he would come to interview them. As this was palpably an attempt to gain time—a line of conduct the Amir's officials are specially prone to adopt—and as it was my object to get as near Ali Musjid as possible, so that there should be no question as to the responsibility of the Amir's officials for any obstruction I might meet with in the Khaibar Pass, I sent back word to the messenger that the Khan that I intended to proceed onward until I met him.

5. When we reached the heights above Lala Chine, which are about a mile from Ali Musjid and within sight of the fort, some of the Khaibar headmen met us, and informed us that the ridges in front of us, which were completely commanded the remainder of the road to Ali Musjid, were held by the Amir's levies (Khasadar), who would not let our party pass. We also observed large numbers of men descending from Ali Musjid on to each of these positions, indicating beyond doubt that there was every intention to oppose us if we attempted to proceed. As these pickets were within the limits of that portion of the Pass which the Khaibaris who accompanied us were responsible for, I sent a party of them to parley with the levies; but the latter threatened to fire if anyone approached. I therefore sent another messenger to Faiz Muhammad Khan, inviting him to come and meet me, or to arrange for my safe passage to Ali Musjid, as his men held command of the road and refused to allow my party to advance. As some time passed and no definite answer was received, I sent one of the Kalil Khans (Afridi Khan of Mulkal) who had accompanied me, to ascertain the cause of detention of affairs; but shortly afterwards I received a report that the Khan had been stopped and was not permitted to advance.

6. I then prepared to write a letter to the address of the Mir Akhor and Faiz Muhammad Khan, informing them that I had been stopped by the advanced pickets of the Ali Musjid post under their command, but that I intended to proceed until fired upon, and that, if this occurred, the responsibility would be theirs, and that the act would be held to indicate that as (Sic in orig.) the Amir of Kabul's representatives absolutely declined to allow the British Mission to advance, I intended to let a reasonable interval pass, and then, if no satisfactory answer was received, Colonel Jenkins and I, with a few men, were to advance towards Ali Musjid until fired upon, when we would have retired under cover of the remainder of the escort who were with Captain Battye on the heights where we had halted.

7. Before this letter was ready for despatch, a message was brought me from Faiz Muhammad Khan to the effect that he was about to come to a ruined tower in the bed of the stream just below where we were halted, and that on his arrival there, he would send for myself and three others and would hear anything we had to communicate.

8. As it appeared to me that it would have been an indignity to have remained and waited until Faiz Muhammad Khan should send for me, as well as to be dictated to as to the number of men that should accompany me (it would have been different had I been permitted to proceed to the entrance of the Pass, as I had intended, of course, I would only have entered the post with as many men as the officers in command chose to admit), I determined to advance at once with as many men as I thought fit to take, and endeavour to meet Faiz Muhammad Khan before he should reach the spot named by him.

9. Accordingly, Colonel Jenkins, myself, and one or two of the Guide Cavalry, with some of the Khaibar headmen and the Native gentlemen marginally noted, proceeded without delay into the bed of the stream, and advanced to meet Faiz Muhammad Khan. A party of the Khaibaris under Abdulla Nur, a Kukl Khel Afridi Malik in receipt of special allowances from the Amir, attempted to stop me, saying that only four persons should advance. I rode past him, telling him, that my mission concerned the Kabul officials, and that I desired to have no discussion with the Afridis. The Malik made no further opposition—in fact, he knew that most of his tribe were with me and he himself was only acting a part to save his allowances.

Nawab Bhadur Sher Khan.
Arbad Sarfaraz Khan.
Arbad Fatch Muhammad Khan.
Afridi Khan.
Munshi Bakhtiar Khan.
Abbas Khan and several others.

10. After meeting Faiz Muhammad Khan and exchanging salutations, I pointed to what I considered a suitable place for an interview—it was a water-mill with some trees close by it and on the opposite side of the stream to that when the present negotiations were opened with the Khaibar tribes, it was solely with the object of arranging with them as to the safe conduct of the British Mission through the Khaibar Pass, in the same manner as was done in regard to the despatch of our Agent the Nawab Ghulam Hassan Khan; and the tribes were given clearly to understand that these negotiations were in no way intended to prejudice their relations with His Highness the Amir, as it was well known that the object of the British Mission was of a friendly character to His Highness the Amir and the people of Afghanistan.

I trust that, in accordance with the instructions you have received from His Highness the Amir, your reply to this letter will be satisfactory, and that it will contain the required assurances that the Mission will be safely conducted to Dhakka. I shall expect to receive your reply to this letter not later than the 18th instant, so please understand that the matter is most urgent. But at the same time, it is my duty to inform you, in a frank and friendly manner, that if your answer is not what I trust it will be, or if you do not send an early reply, I shall have to act accordingly, but to make whatever arrangements may seem to me best for carrying out the instructions I have received from my own Government.

No. 2.

Translation of a letter from Faiz Muhammad Khan, to His Excellency Sir Neville Chamberlain (letter not dated).

A. C.—Your friendly letter which you sent me by the hands of Arbab Fateh Muhammad Khan has reached me to-day, the 17th Ramzan (16th September), I was gratified by the perusal thereof, and feel obliged.

Kind (Sir), you mention therein that you have been ordered to proceed on a friendly Mission to Kabul and that you are negotiating with the Afridis for an escort to Dhakka. But the Afridis are a faithless (literally, "fearless") and covetous race. No confidence can be reposed in their engagements. Their headmen and chiefs are all with us, and in receipt of allowances from His Highness the Amir. The letter which my kind friend Major Waterfield, Commissioner of Peshawur, wrote on the subject of the advance of a friendly Mission to Kabul, I have forwarded by the hands of my servant to the Mir Akhor, our superior and chief at Jellalabad; but as yet we have received no orders from Kabul or Jellalabad which we might communicate to you, whether to let the British Mission to proceed or to stop it. When we hear that the Amir has no objection (to your going), we shall do you good service, and escort you to Dhakka, whether there be any Afridis or not; for the friendship between you and the late Amir Sahib is clearer than the sun. When we receive orders from the Capital (Kabul) to invite you, we shall be bound to serve you well. But as yet we have received no orders to let you go. We are servants to carry out the orders of (our master). Should you come without His Highness's permission or orders, it will lead to a collision between us and the Afridis on one side and you on the other; all hopes of friendship will be lost.

While I was writing this letter, a man arrived from Dhakka with news that the Mir Akhor would shortly be here with two sowars. As he is a great man, he may have b rought some orders which he, by way of friendship, will communicate to you. He will also learn your views ("jawab-o-sowal"). What I have stated above is all that I have to communicate. Further, you are at liberty to do what you like. Whether you stop at Peshawur until the Mir Akhor arrives, and has a friendly communication with you, or you proceed at once by force: you can do what you choose.

No. 3.

Dated 22nd September 1878.

From—Major N. Cavagnari, C. S. I., on Special Duty, Kabul Mission, To—His Excellency General Sir Neville Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Envoy Extraordinary, Kabul Mission.

In obedience to Your Excellency's instructions, I left Peshawur early yesterday morning, with the view to proceeding to the fort of Ali Musjid in the Khaibar Pass, in order to ascertain from the Amir's officials in charge of this post, whether they would permit the British Mission to pass through the Khaibar, and be responsible for its safety and proper treatment during its journey to Kabul or not.

2. On arrival at Jamrud, where the camp of the Mission was pitched, I communicated with Colonel Jenkins, Commanding the escort, and it was arranged that he and Captain W. Battye, with a small escort of Cavalry, should accompany me on my mission.

3. Negotiations had been concluded on the previous day with the Khaibar headmen present at Peshawur to escort the British Mission from Jamrud to Ali Musjid, or to any other point within the Khaibar at which the Amir's officials might be stationed, and back to the British frontier, if it was necessary to return. I therefore asked the Khaibaris, who had preceded me to the camp at Jamrud, to make arrangements through the Pass; and I deputed messengers to Ali Musjid to inform the Mir Akhor, and Faiz Muhammad Khan, of the withdrawal of the fort, that I, with two other British Officers, were leaving Jamrud for Ali Musjid, in order to have a personal interview with them.

4. After waiting a sufficient time at Jamrud to enable the Khaibaris and my messengers to get well ahead, I left camp and entered the Pass. On reaching Mackeson's bridge, I was met by one of my messengers, who was returning from Ali Musjid, and who informed me that Faiz Muhammad Khan had desired him to return and request the officers to halt at whatever place the messenger should meet them, and that he would come to interview them. As this was palpably an attempt to gain time—a line of conduct the Amir's officials are specially prone to adopt—and as it was my object to get as near Ali Musjid as possible, so that there should be no question as to the responsibility of the Amir's officials for any obstruction I might meet with in

stand shoulder to shoulder, and rising once more the old cry of "St. George for Merrie England," go forth to do fierce battle in defence of womanly beauty and womanly purity against the fell Eastern dragon of prudish pruriency.

Mr. H. H. Statham said the human figure in the ideal form was the very highest medium of expression which the artist could have. Mulready's sketches at Kensington evinced an amount of poetry and expression extending to the very being and life of nature, which could not have been attained by hiding up the figure. They could not have the highest expression in painting unless they got rid of the accidental.

Mr. Hastings said the real question, and it was well to put it straight, was whether it was improper or indelicate to portray the human form naked. The answer must depend on the idea of the artist, and how he gave form to it. The embodiment of the coarsest and worst instincts of mankind in palpable form must of necessity tend to debase and demoralise the human imagination. When the Queen visited years ago one of the Paris exhibitions it was well known that she shrank back from the sight of an indelicate statue, with the exclamation, "How shocking!" If there was anything which could increase the reverence and loyalty with which he regarded the Queen, it would be the pure and womanly feeling she thus showed. But it was notorious that she was ridiculed for the incident in the base society of the Second Empire, and lampooned in the Parisian theatres, as he could personally testify. He had made the observation at the time that a society so morally rotten could never endure; and beyond question it was the coarse immorality which prevailed that more than anything else brought down the Second Empire with a crash. This was the bad side of the nude in Art, but surely there was another side. If instead of reproducing some common model the artist showed us what the human form ought to be in its ideal beauty and the poetry of shape and motion, surely the nude would then tend only to elevate the imagination and the taste. What human being worthy of the name could attach impropriety to the form of the immortal statue of Apollo. The answer to the question then was, propriety or impropriety depended on the idea of the artist and his execution of the work. If that section did anything, and he trusted it would do much to encourage pure taste in that direction, it would deserve the thanks of the whole people. He concluded amid cheers, by bearing testimony to the services of Mr. Phillip Rathbone in suggesting and organising the Art Section of the Association at the Liverpool meeting in 1876.

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FOR

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☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

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The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

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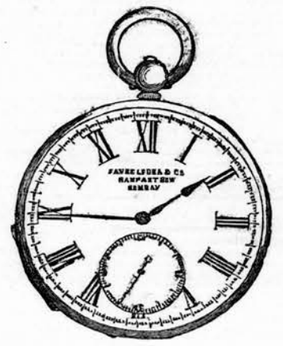

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